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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

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TOTAL ABOLITION OF URBAN HAWKERS APPROVED

Report Of Committee Considered By The Executive Council Governor Accepts Recommendation

The report of the Committee on Hawking was considered by the Executive Council meeting on Wednesday and after discussion the Council advised acceptance of the Committee's recommendation that the total abolition of hawking in urban areas should be adopted as Government's long term policy.

Subject to a reservation by the Honourable the Director of Medical Services, the Council recommended hawker markets should be established in certain streets and available open space in Hong Kong and Kowloon to accommodate about 10,000 to 15,000 hawkers, provided that before arrangements were made for the establishment of hawkers' markets in streets, the views of the Health authorities were obtained and transmitted to the Urban Council.

The majority of Council was in favour of the encouragement of privately owned hawker markets as a means of providing additional space, although the use of suitable private land by the Urban Council was considered to be a more practicable method of achieving the desired result.

DMS Objects.
The Honourable the Director of Medical Services was opposed to the recommendation as he considered that all markets should be under direct Government control and that Government should resume any land that might be required. The Council assented to the recommendation that concrete food stalls should be erected to an approved hygienic pattern.

The Council was in favour of the institution of a new form of licence to be styled a Pedlar's Licence, the proposed revision of the number of items of goods in the various classes of existing licences and the encouragement of cheap eating houses and workers' canteens.

The Council advised that consideration should be given to the incorporation into the Hawkers' Ordinance, 1935, of certain sections of the Municipal Ordinance of the former Straits Settlements and other provisions regarding the disposal of seized or abandoned goods, and that the Urban Council should consider amendments to the by-laws under the Hawker's Ordinance, 1935.

No Deportation
The Council was not in favour of the recommendation that persons convicted of hawking offences who have four previous convictions for similar

offences endorsed on their licences should be automatically deported.

The Council favoured the desirability of giving full publicity to any measures which it was proposed to adopt should be borne in mind.

Food Hawkers
The Council favoured the Committee's recommendation that food hawkers should be subject to any medical regulations that might hereafter be imposed on other handlers of food in industrial concerns or restaurants.

His Excellency the Governor accepted the advice of Council and ordered accordingly.

THE WEATHER
A ridge of high pressure extends from W. Mongolia to Central China, thence N. and NE. over the Eastern Sea and Japan. Pressure is low over E. Manchuria to the N. and E. of Japan and over the southern regions. Pressure is falling over SW China.

Today's Forecast: Moderate E. and SE winds inland, fresh NE winds offshore, becoming easterly; partly cloudy, becoming cloudy, with rain probably developing later, morning coastal mist or fog.

Yesterday's Weather:
Maximum: 77 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 61 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 6.5 hours.
Rainfall: Nil. Total since January 1—169.2 mm. as against an average of 203.3 mm.

Headings at:
Baro. at sea level... 1013.5 mb.
Equine... 30.67 30.98 inches.
Rel. Humidity... 60 61 %
Dew Point... 60 61 deg. F.
Wind Direction... E by S E
Wind Force... 8 12 knots.

COLUMBIA QUAKE
Nagata, Apr. 12.
A strong earthquake at San Carlos, a small town near Carthagena, destroyed 25 houses, despatches said. No known deaths were reported, but many were injured. — Associated Press.

CHIMNEY-STACK COLLAPSE

London, Apr. 11.
With an explosion like the report of a big gun, half of a 207 feet chimney stack at a paper mill in Macclesfield today came crashing down on a six-story building.

Nobody was seriously hurt, there being few people in the mill at the time, but some workers suffered shock. — Reuter.

Executed For Her Second Murder

San Quentin, Calif., April 12.
Mrs. Peet Judson, who spent more than one third of her life in prison for murder, was executed in San Quentin's lethal gas chamber today for a second slaying—that of a wealthy woman who had befriended her by providing her work as a housekeeper following her parole for the first offence.

Mrs. Judson went to her death denying to the end she had committed either murder. She was the second woman ever executed by the State of California.

She was sentenced to life imprisonment 25 years ago for the murder of her wealthy husband. — Associated Press.

Stafford Cripps' Trade Warning

Geneva, Apr. 12.
Britain warned the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment that the world's economy would be rocked by any obstacles placed in the way of United Kingdom exports.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the British Board of Trade, in a speech prepared for delivery at the Conference used that argument in defense of Imperial Preference.

Recalling an American warning the preparatory committee's meeting in London last autumn that only the United States could weather successfully a depression of world trade by rules opposite to those in the proposed international trade organization charter, Cripps said it would reduce the British standard of living.

"That would be most unpleasant for us," Cripps asserted, "but I believe that such a result would be even more unpleasant for others."

Economic Fact
"If the charter were not to give us the opportunity we need or if the whole project were to fail then I suggest that the inevitable contraction of our powers to import, which would follow from obstacles put in the way of our exports, would be felt everywhere in the world."

Defending Imperial Preference, Cripps said "others also employ the preferential system."

He said it was "an expression of an economic fact, the economies of the United Kingdom and the other members of the Commonwealth have grown up to be interdependent." — Associated Press.

U.S. Tariffs
Geneva, April 11.
Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, who is later addressing the International Trade Conference, told a press conference this afternoon that any United States tariff reductions in return for the abandonment of

Hawkers' Petition

A petition has been drawn up by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Hawkers Association, to be forwarded to Government (possibly tomorrow), seeking a slowing down of the campaign to eliminate hawkers from the streets.

During the past week several urgent meetings have been held by the Association. The fear was expressed that Government implementation in full the recommendations of the Hawkers' Committee.

Chief point of protest at the meetings was the recommendation that hawkers after a fourth offence were to be deported, and it was intended to protest most vigorously against the severity of this proposed measure. Government, however, has not adopted this recommendation.

The petition will seek Government's sympathetic consideration on such points as the release of a hawker's stock-in-trade if he is "out on bail" awaiting trial; the issue of allowing hawkers' licences for cooked food; dispensing with the medical examination of applicants for cooked food stall licences; lighter fines for hawking offences; and the early setting out of pitches where hawkers may sell their wares.

GRAIN FOR BRITAIN

Montreal, Apr. 11.
Over 30 ships with total capacity of 100 million bushels of grain, most of it for Britain, steamed across Lake Superior today behind United States icebreakers and coastguard ships, which had smashed the last ice barrier barring access to the grain elevators at Port Arthur and Port William, Canadian lake ports for Winnipeg. — Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: British Honours For N.T. Village.
Page Three: Three Americans Executed by Chinese Communists.
Page Four: U.K. Needs Citizens.
Page Five: British Neutrality.
Page Six: Max The Mystery Man.
Page Eight: B.B.C.'s Russian Fans Want B.B.C.'s English Jazz.
Page Nine: Budget Forecast.
Page Ten: Home & Local Sports News.

Marshall Note On Korea Deadlock

Moscow, Apr. 11.
General George Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, has asked M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to agree to the resumption of meetings of the joint Russian-American Commission in Korea so that the re-establishment of a provisional Korean Government may be speeded.

The text of the letter containing General Marshall's request, dated April 8, was published today. General Marshall sent copies to Mr. Ernest Bevin (British Foreign Secretary) and to the Chinese Government.

The letter stated that the United States Commander in Korea had several times made requests to the Soviet Commander that the Commission should convene and get on with its work, but it had been impossible to agree on the basis on doing so.

"Now, in April, 1947, almost 16 months since the agreement on

Did You Remember?

Hong Kong went on to Summer Time at 3.30 a.m. today. Those who remembered the Government announcement to this effect on March 21 put their clocks on an hour before going to bed last night. Others will have found this morning that they are an hour behind the times. It is not known whether or not the Government P.R.O. was among the latter, but up to the time of going to Press an official reminder had been received.

London Dockers To Strike

London, Apr. 12.
A major dock strike on Monday appears to be in the making early today.

The Ministry of Labour indicated it would refuse to intervene in the Glasgow dispute in which London and Liverpool dockers already had agreed to walk out in sympathy with the Glasgow workers.

Today the Ministry sent notices to Glasgow that it would abide by the firing of 500 dockers there on grounds they were not needed.

Glasgow dockers have been on strike for three weeks, demanding the reinstatement of the men. The walkout by some 3,800 men has tied up 70 ships.

Yesterday and today, London and Liverpool dockers voted to walk out on Monday in sympathy unless the Ministry acted. A meeting is scheduled tomorrow at which Union officials will ask them to stay on the job in London. If a walkout comes, 24,000 men would be involved in London alone. — United Press.

KOWLOON ELECTRICITY TO BE CHEAPER

A reduction in electric charges in Kowloon as from May 1, 1947, was announced at the 24th annual general meeting of the China Light & Power Co. Ltd., held yesterday at the office of the Company in St. George's Building.

The reduction is from 71.28 to 64 cents per unit in the case of lighting and from 27.72 to 25 cents per unit in the case of power, with proportionate reductions for bulk rates, and for supplies to the New Territories.

The Chairman, Mr. A. Raymond, explained that the reduction had been made possible by an improvement in the detection of theft of current and in anticipation of the successful completion of work in hand at the Power Station, and hinted at the possibility of further reduction after the completion.

Supporting Mr. Raymond in the chair were the Hon. Mr. M. C. Lo and Mr. L. Kadoorie (Directors), Mr. F. C. Wood (Manager), Mr. P. W. A. Wood (Secretary and Chief Accountant), and Mr. J. H. Shaw (Asst. Secretary).

Opening the proceedings the Chairman said:

"After providing for depreciation, the net profit for the 13 months ended Sept. 30, 1946 amounts to \$1,195,014.23. This has been transferred to the Profit & Loss Appropriation Account."

"The loss carried forward as at Aug. 31 1945 (other than that directly attributable to the War), was \$1,421,951.62.

"After deducting the net profit above referred to, there is an adverse balance of \$256,947.39. Added to this is a reserve of five lakhs of dollars for contingencies which your Directors have deemed advisable to provide for. Consequently this latter adjustment, the total adverse balance amounts to \$756,947.39 which has been carried to the Balance Sheet."

Replacements
"I am glad to be able to inform you that the replacement parts for our No. 7 High Pressure Turbine are on their way out from England, and that Messrs. Metropolitan-Vickers Engineering have already arrived in the Colony. Every effort is being made to complete repairs to this machine as soon as possible."

"Mr. Munton has retired. During the twenty years he served the Company, the number of consumers grew from 10,998 to 33,296, and the Peak Load from 3,970 K.W. to 16,200 K.W. I take this opportunity of expressing on your behalf our appreciation of (Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Thefts

"I am pleased to be able to inform you today that, due to

HE SEES THE RED LIGHT?

Washington, Apr. 11.
Senator James Eastland (Democrat) said in the resumed Senate debate today on President Truman's plan to aid Greece and Turkey that the "peace of the world is threatened by a Communist dictatorship just as it was by Hitler."

"In my judgment if the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union are not effectively checked, then war between the Soviet Union and the United States is inevitable."

"The danger is greater than at any time in modern history," he said.

Average Briton Earns £10 A Week

London, Apr. 21.
The chief wage earner in 92 per cent of British homes makes not more than £10 a week.

The Board of Trade Journal showed that, figure today in a sample survey made by the government in May to July, 1946, of 11,276 homes in England and Wales.

The statistics were weighted against the nation's population estimates of December 1944, to give estimated statistics for the country as a whole.

The survey of the economic status is based solely on the weekly wage rate of the chief wage earner in the family and did not take into account the total weekly income of the household. — Associated Press.

BRITISH LOSSES

London, Apr. 11.
Mr. James Turner, National Farmers Union President, appealing for the agricultural disaster fund, disclosed tonight that losses this winter, through blizzards, snow, frost and floods, included two million sheep, one-fifth of the total in England and Wales, 30,000 cattle, 200,000 acres of winter corn and 100,000 tons of potatoes. — Reuter.

U.S. Atom-Monopoly For 15 Years?

Washington, Apr. 12.
Quasi-official military documents urged an indefinite retention of America's industrial capacity to produce atom bombs and the maintenance of advanced areas, but discounted possibility of a push-button war of long range missiles in the near future.

The information, purporting to represent the Navy and War Departments' "thinking" on problems posed by the development of atomic energy as an instrument of war, was gathered by the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service for the use of Congressional committees.

The War Department summary said the most the United States could expect from an international atomic energy control system "is a period of approximately one year in which to prepare for a full scale atomic attack with significant quantities of bombs after a warning has been given of a major violation of the international control regulations."

15 Years More
The Department said its calculations led it to a conclusion that "for a number of years, perhaps as many as eight to 15, only the United States will possess atomic bombs in significant quantities."

The Navy Department document said rockets with atomic war weapons capable of thousands of miles range are not to be expected for another 25 years.

It said that navy dockyards and repair bases should be spread out more and that ship structure should be strengthened 50 per cent above that necessary to withstand typhoon-type winds since this would be enough to take a bomb blast. — Associated Press.

States, mindful of its obligations under the Moscow Agreement, sees no alternative to taking without further delay such steps in its zone as will advance the purposes of that agreement. — Reuter.

One Way Of Getting A Job---

Manila, Apr. 12.
The unemployment situation is bad.

According to the police today two unidentified men walked into the office of John F. Montgomery, head of the Manila Ship Watchers' Union in the port area, and started breaking chairs and any other furniture in sight late last night.

Montgomery, stared at the pair in bewilderment, then asked what the joke was all about.

Before he could say another word one of the men drew a pistol, warning "keeping your distance, Mister if you want to stay healthy."

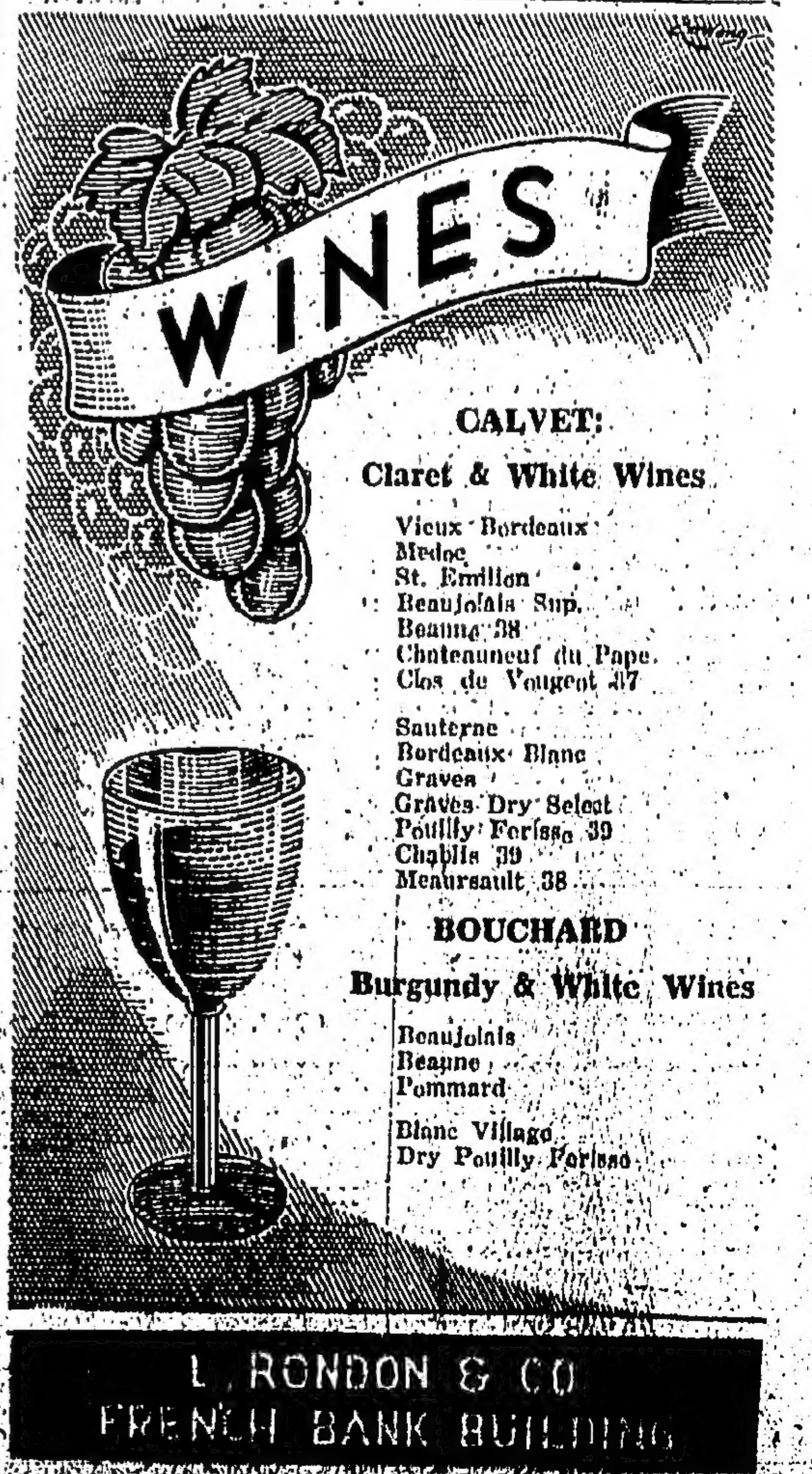
Montgomery did want to stay healthy.

Before leaving, the two men paused at the doorway and said: "If we don't get employed in this outfit somebody is likely to get hurt."

They walked out leaving Montgomery wondering whether he would hire them or not. He asked the police to help him to think the problem over. — United Press.

MASS BURIAL OF VICTIMS

Woodward, Okla., Apr. 11.
State reports from the Oklahoma-Texas tornado area put known dead at 140 today. The municipal authorities said mass burials would be held on Sunday. — United Press.



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HIGH RELIEF

There is so much that is sound and valuable in the new Ordinance to consolidate and amend the restriction of rents that its weaknesses are a source of added astonishment on each and every perusal. Where there is so much evidence of skilled draughtsmanship and awareness of the underlying problems that require to be met, the lapses are thrown into sharper relief. Unfortunately, the points of criticism are vital to the structure, and unless corrections are forthcoming, the measure is entirely out of balance. It is a landlord's bill, or a lawyer's bill, an endless source of litigation, in quest of definitions of such terms as "improvements," "wholly necessary" and "reasonably habitable," about which it is impossible to provide a common denominator. The sole consolation for the tenant is to be found in the protection that the Bill provides against eviction, and even this must become totally illusory if, for instance, the expenditure of \$300 on repairs to a Chinese tenement is to remain sufficient to release the building from rent restrictions. The safeguard ostensibly provided for the poorer classes is automatically destroyed, for he can neither afford to fight his case on definition through the Courts, nor meet the demands for increased rent which will follow swiftly upon de-control. In this connection, there is a curious absence of direction in the Bill regarding the arbitrator in such matters. No authority is nominated as the adjudicator on points of dispute as to whether repairs are "improvements" entitling an eight per cent. increase in the annual rent, whether repairs are "extensive" to a degree as to render the premises free of rent control. The only inference to be drawn, therefore, is that the landlord, through his solicitors presumably, will stake his claim and the unfortunate tenant will either accept the situation as *force majeure* or have recourse to expensive legal proceedings. The tenant determined enough and financially sound, may fight the dispute through to a successful conclusion. On the lower scale, the tenant is entirely dependent on the whim of his landlord. On smaller points, the Bill reveals features which are new to local legislation, and earn approval. Most of the loopholes in the "Krip-money" racket have been tightened up. It is no longer possible, for instance, without the foolish cooperation of a prospective tenant, to "sell" furniture at five or six times its real value as a condition for entry into a flat. A sitting tenant may demand of his landlord, a written statement setting out the standard rent for the premises, and he need pay no more than the standard rent, plus the permitted increases, without reference to any prior agreement between the parties which, in effect, contracted them out of the terms of the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation. Scope for considerable inroads into the Principal Tenant racket is, too, provided for the first time. The Principal Tenant, himself, is not protected against eviction, save for such part of a building as he or she personally occupies. A landlord no longer needs to tolerate conditions which now apply to a large scale throughout the Colony, where a Principal Tenant pays the standard rent, but himself mercilessly exploits the sub-tenants. Under the provisions of the new Bill, the landlord gives him notice to quit and personally collects the rents from the sub-tenants on the proper scale. All these and many other provisions of the Bill proceed in the right direction, but unless serious consideration is given to the key clauses, it must still be deemed as retrograde and opposed to the wider public interest.

If This New Hong Kong Offers Only
 A Measure of Self-Government It
 Is Still Worth While, But

HONG KONG NEEDS CITIZENS

By A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONG KONG

Hong Kong is to have a Municipal Council, but the idea does not seem to have aroused much enthusiasm amongst its inhabitants. For words like "Citizenship" and "Democracy" mean little to a community which has never experienced either. In my own little town, in Essex, land, they enter so deeply into the daily life of every citizen that he, too, hardly realises their significance unless, like myself, he has experienced life in a Colony such as Hong Kong where a citizen can spend a lifetime without realising what either word means. For, in my town, a great public service has grown up, guided by the will of its citizens, from just the same small first experiment in local government as is proposed in Hong Kong. Today, its administrative officials are the servants of the elected representatives of the people, whereas, in Hong Kong, officials, appointed by a Government thousands of miles away, have built up a public service to their own pattern. It may be a good pattern, and, in my own experience, I know of few Hong Kong officials who have carried out their duties in any spirit but one of service and integrity, but it is a pattern designed by a hand as remote from the real lives and aspirations of the citizens of Hong Kong as the British Houses of Parliament from the Hong Kong waterfront.

"My" Town

As I write, I am sitting at the window of my office, overlooking the wide main street of the British town where I was born. Here, generations of Councilors have planned and argued deep into the night to build up a town that they believed would best serve its citizens. They were "my" councillors, because I, and my fathers before me, helped to elect them, and made our opinions known when we disagreed with their decisions. They built up "my" town, and underneath the industrial grime, I can see, all around me, the fruits of their work.

That red building, on the left hand side, is the Public Library, from which any citizen can borrow books free, or in which he can spend an hour or two reading magazines or newspapers. These trees, in the distance, mark the entrance to the Public Park, developed by the Council from swampy riverside meadows thirty years ago. The land was drained, a boating pond and paddling pool were made for the children, and tennis courts and bowling greens laid out where any citizen could play for a few pence an hour. Children from the network of narrow streets at the back of the High Street may play there on the grass, safe from the traffic, and old people can sit and listen to the band on summer evenings.

Pride Of Town

Opposite the Park, on the right, I can just see the outline of a low modern building which is the pride of the town. This is our modern swimming bath, built just before the war, to the design of a famous architect.

If I took an afternoon off to wander round the outskirts of the town, I would find provision for the old and the sick and the defective. There is a Workhouse where old people with no one to care for them may live free, an Open Air School for delicate children, schools for the deaf and blind, besides two General Hospitals, a Maternity Hospital, where mothers can have attention while they have their babies, a Children's Hospital, and an Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases. But, although our Councilors receive no payment for their work for the town, they are not "fat" Godmothers. All these public services cost money, and they cannot produce the money by waving a wand. Although many services, such as Education, which is free, and Health, receive grants from the central Government, large sums must be raised locally, to carry on the affairs of the town. Through-out Britain, this money is raised by a tax on property called "rates." This is a rough and ready way of ensuring that each citizen contributes according to his means.

Symbols Of Conquest

As I look down on the big grey buses gliding along our High Street, below my window, I realise that my affection for them would be very difficult for a stranger to understand. They are, so to speak, symbols of conquest in a battle which has raged over 40 years—the battle between those citizens who believed that transport, in the best left to private enterprise, and those who believe that it should be run by the town, with an eye to service rather than profit. The story begins 40 years ago, when I was in my primary school, but I shall not go back to that time.

and my father was Mayor. A certain company offered to install and run electric trams in the town. It was realised that this was a very necessary form of cheap transport at the time. But, the Progressive party, led by my father, felt that this was a job for the municipality. You could not have more than one set of tramlines down the street, and it amounted to giving a vital service of the town into the hands of a monopoly. The Ratepayers' Association held up their hands in horror at the expense of the new service. But, although it meant a special Act of Parliament and the raising of a loan, the Municipal trams were installed.

Our neighbouring town was more cautious. It turned out its service, although it insisted that its interests should be represented in the new company.

Service

We never made any money out of our trams, but we had a better service than our neighbour. When our trams began to bump over lines that needed relaying, we got our Councilors to do something about relaying the tracks. Our neighbours had to put up with the bumps for years before anything was done about it. We ran a line out into the country so that citizens could get out to the school for a week-end stroll. It didn't pay the company to run trams outside the crowded area in our neighbouring town.

There were no transport companies about putting our big new free secondary school out in a country, for we can run special trams and buses with cheap fares to take the children to and from school. When we demolished our worst slum, we could re-house our occupants in a new Municipal Estate on the outskirts of the town without imposing a heavy bill for fares to work on the families re-housed, for we could run special workmen's conveyance at cheap fares.

This is only one of the battle out of which the individual pattern of life in our town has been won. These battles are an essential part of what we understand as democratic government, and they are not to be taken too seriously. Councilors who quarrelled over a transport enterprise in the Council Chamber, went out together to admire the first Municipal Bus. All would unite in preferring our Bus service to that of our neighbouring town.

Pattern Of Living

In describing the impressions and recollections which come to my mind as I look out of my office window, I have tried to get at the root of this feeling of democratic citizenship. Call it, if you like, a feeling of achievement in establishing a pattern of living in a community based on the will of the majority of the people who compose it.

And I have no doubt that, if the citizens of Hong Kong are

willing to make a determined effort to make a success of their first step to democratic government, in ten or twenty years any citizen may look from his window and feel as I do about my own town.

For democratic Local Government in England started in a small way just as the Hong Kong Council may. Up to 1835 years ago, my town was governed by a small group of people nominated by the Government who collected the rate money and thought that government began and ended with administering justice in the courts and supplying a few watchmen to protect property. It was only in 1835 that a law was passed enacting that Town Councilors should be elected for three years and then come back for re-election, so that the flood-gates were opened and this will of citizens to build up a great public service found an outlet. To begin with, only the folk in the better houses and the owners of businesses had a vote, and towns had to ask permission from Parliament to develop new undertakings. But, now, not only every citizen who occupies property, but his wife, too, has a vote, and towns are empowered to carry on a multitude of services without special acts of Parliament.

Problems To Overcome. And it was just as well, perhaps, that these democratically elected local governments had not too much power to begin with. For it is possible for inexperienced Councilors to make disastrous mistakes. Not many years ago one London Borough went bankrupt after raising the wages of all its employees.

So, if this new Hong Kong offers only a measure of self government, it is still well worth taking seriously as a first step. For although Hong Kong has certain advantages that our first democratically elected Councilors had not, it has serious difficulties to overcome.

Every statement made by the Colonial Secretary underlines the sincere desire of the British Government to see its Colonies develop into self respecting democratic communities.

U.S. Protest To Yugoslavia

Washington, Apr. 11.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, announced at his press conference today that the United States had sent a note to Yugoslavia protesting against the removal by the Yugoslav authorities of Italian property from areas in Trieste under Yugoslav control, which are to come within the free territory of Trieste as soon as the Italian peace treaty becomes effective. Summarizing the strongly worded note, Mr. Acheson said that it told the Yugoslav Government that this property has been removed without the consent of Italian owners, without compensation and without legal procedures.—Reuter.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

TREAT AVERAGE AS PAR

After the opening suit bid has been passed by the next two players, how much do you need to reopen the bidding with a 2-Club or double? Some players will jokingly say "thirteen cards," because third hand's pass has shown that your partner has some strength. But they don't quite mean that. With an average situation, it is well to have about an average hand in that spot if you get. Treating that as par, you can vary it according to whether your length is mainly in majors or minors, whether you have good intermediates or great suit lengths, and whether a fit or misfit seems likely.

S. 3	H. 10 0 0	D. K 10 0 0	C. 10 0 0 4 3
S. Q 8 7	H. 4 2	D. A J 8	C. A Q J 7
S. 0	H. 0 0 0	D. 0	C. 0
S. J 10 5 4	H. 2	D. A J 6 3	C. 7 4 2
S. 2	H. 0 0 0	D. 0	C. 0
S. A K 9 8	H. K 9 8	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5
S. K 9 8 7 5	H. K 9 8 7 5	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5
S. K 5 3	H. K 5 3	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)
 South: West North East
 1 S Pass Pass East
 Let's forget the tables where West overcalled South's spade opener, the defence as it came, queen getting into one contract or another which was beaten, and consider only those where West and North passed as shown above. At two tables East passed the 1-8 spade and South struggled to make his contract, but failed by a trick.

the others, East either doubled or bid 2-Hearts. The double invariably was followed by a 2-Club response, then a 2-Hearts bid by East, and after that various developments, including 3-Clubs and 2 or 3-No Trumps, all of which got set. The 2-Hearts was followed by 3-Clubs and then a series of similar actions which got the side beaten.

In brief, it proved better for East to pass than to take positive action. Why? Notice, first, that so many spades in East's hand and so few clubs made it quite likely that the pair would have a misfit, just as it did. Second, note how far below an average hand East was, when one each of the four top-sized honours would make an average hand. Furthermore, East did not have compensating long suits or solid intermediates to help him. In addition, his spades indicated trouble for South. From every standpoint, a pass was the best competitive move available to him.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A 8 7	H. A 3	D. A	C. A K Q 10 9 5 3
S. K 3	H. 10 0 0	D. J 8 7	C. J 4 2
S. 5 4	H. 0 0 0	D. 0	C. 0
S. J 10 5 4	H. 2	D. A J 6 3	C. 7 4 2
S. 2	H. 0 0 0	D. 0	C. 0
S. A K 9 8	H. K 9 8	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5
S. K 9 8 7 5	H. K 9 8 7 5	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5
S. K 5 3	H. K 5 3	D. Q 5 3	C. K 5

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, maybe married life is like a drama, but why do I get all the bit parts and my wife all the leads?"

Paul Gallico's SPOTLIGHT ON AMERICA

New York, Saturday.

The United States experienced a strange, awesome, but, on the whole, pleasurable catharsis when three housewives of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, are racking their brains and straining mightily at the warm ties of friendship in an endeavour to divide up their "take" some 18,000 dollars worth of prizes when they pooled their intelligence and captured the jackpot prize on that weekly radio programme "Truth or Consequences."

Simple, say you, three into 18,000 makes 6,000 apiece and what's all the fuss about? Ah, but you don't know that Truth or Consequences programme.

The prizes include an aeroplane, a trailer, a car, a diamond watch and bracelet, a week-end at the Waldorf Hotel, a week at Sun Valley, a winter playground in Idaho, maid service for one year, a paid-for house-painting, a fur coat, radios, ice boxes and a menagerie of other knick-knacks.

But could she? Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of the President of the United States, made her debut as a professional concert singer with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on a regular programme of classic and semi-classical music known as the "Sunday Evening Hour."

Miss Truman's voice was an unknown quantity. We didn't know whether she could or she couldn't and if she could, would she? You never experienced such a wave of apprehension and sympathy as swept the country as the dread hour of trial and exposure approached.

There was sympathy for Miss Truman facing up to an ordeal that called for great self-assurance and courage, more for her nervous Momma sitting in the White House, but most sympathy for Papa, who was vacationing in Key West and who must have had a highly-worried car glued to his loud-speaker.

At that moment, before her first song, he was not the President of the United States but just another helpless and anxious father whose daughter had displayed an unwavering determination to warble in public.

This harassed father-families is a familiar figure to us in these United States.

Expected Little. When daughter decides that she is a lady and is going to open her golden throat and chirrup, he knows that nothing in God's universe is going to stop her.

He therefore engages the highest-priced Professors of Bel Canto available to assist in making the process as painless as possible for the listeners and sits back in fear and trembling to wait the inevitable day of debut and the emitting of the first yelp.

Thus it was with us all last Sunday night as the hour approached. Frankly, we expected very little. In fact, having had much experience of daughter-with-that-urge-to-yodel we expected the worst.

Yes, can imagine how astounded we were, as well as the rest of the nation, when Miss Truman turned out to have a rich, full, pleasant voice, especially in the middle registers, and wasn't afraid to use it.

"How! Everybody sort of collapsed in the car with relief," said: "Well, thank goodness that's over—and she can sing."

Naturally, the political gagsters had their day, the best of which was the probably apocryphal but wistful plaint of the Republican—Gosh, you can't even turn on the radio these days to listen to some music without getting a Democrat.

Georgia Rejoins The Union. Rejoice with us, Herman Talmadge has removed his imprint from the Governor's chair in the State Capitol at Atlanta, and Georgia may be said to have rejoined the union of order and law abiding States, completing this republic.

This unquestioned blessing was conferred upon us by a five to two vote of the Georgia Supreme Court, which decided that Mr. M. E. Thompson, elected Lieutenant Governor, was the sole and rightful Governor of the Sovereign State of Georgia, and in local language, would Mr. Talmadge and his sons and policemen get the hell out of there.

The court said, "Gee, to Hummon and Hummon got the pack."

POLICE HORSES DECORATED

London, Apr. 12.

Three London police horses won recognition today for gallant service in the midst of London's heaviest wartime air raid.

The Dickin Medal, known as the animals' Victoria Cross, was awarded to the three as an honour "to horses" of the mounted branch of the London police.

The three horses are the first to receive the medal for gallantry, which was instituted in the first World War. Previous recipients have been dogs and pigeons.—Associated Press.

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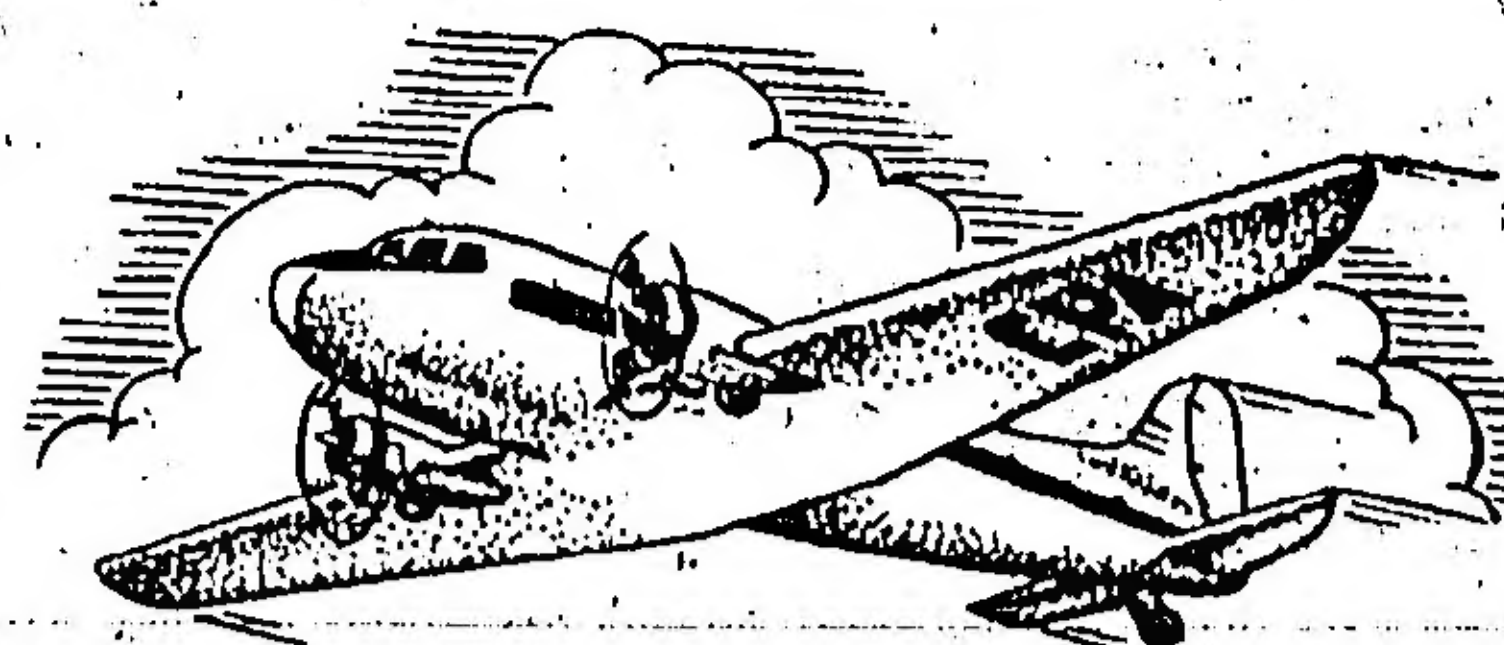
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20's packets with "Easy-Accept"
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wrapping.Imported from
London, England

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BRITISH NEUTRALITY
Wallace's Appeal Not To Take SidesBritish
Goodwill
Air TourLondon, Apr. 11.
A Viking aircraft will fly
from Britain next Sunday by
way of Egypt, India and
Malaya for a goodwill sales
tour of Australia and New
Zealand.A Vickers Armstrong repre-
sentative told Reuters: "The
purpose of our tour is to show
the Australian and New Zea-
land people that Britain has
one outstanding postwar air-
craft—the Viking—and to show
them what it will do."
"The Viking is particularly
suited to a large number of
jobs, peculiar to Australia and
New Zealand and we intend to
demonstrate what its capabili-
ties are."The spokesman said that the
American Dakota aircraft had
done wonderful service in the
Pacific during the war but it
was now 13 years old."The Viking is its ideal suc-
cessor. It is 40 miles per hour
faster, has a higher pay-load
and a longer range," he added."We intend to call in at
India, pay courtesy calls on
our present customers and on
our return journey we shall
stop at Bombay to see how the
Indian Air Line are finding our
Vikings working in practice,"
the spokesman said.The party expect to return
to Britain about the middle of
June.—Reuters."Destiny To Save
The World"London, Apr. 12.
Henry A. Wallace declared today that Britain
could save the world from war by refusing to
take sides between the United States and
Russia."If you show the way, all pro-
gressive peoples can speak out
before it is too late for the
principles of a strong United Na-
tions and world progress," the
former United States Vice-Pres-
ident told a meeting sponsored
by the weekly "New Statesman
and Nation."The "New Statesman and Na-
tion" is a leftist periodical which
has been the voice of the Labour
Party rebels against British for-
eign policy.
Renewing his criticism of Pres-
ident Truman's doctrine in the
Middle East, Wallace said "I do
not believe that there will be a
war this month or next month
but I do believe that a contin-
uation of the present policy will
set during the next few months
a rigid framework which will
maintain a state of perpetual
military warfare which will, after
a time, produce a depression in
the United States and, eventually,
a worldwide war."Wallace defined the Truman
doctrine as one of "uncondi-
tional aid to anti-Soviet gov-
ernments" and said "It is un-
derstandable in the name of stop-
ping Communism. Instead it
will lead to Communist revolu-
tions. When we squander
moral and material resources on
vicious and undemocratic
governments we are acting as
the best salesman Communism
ever had."Wallace gave this prescrip-
tion for peace:
A 10-year \$50,000,000,000
world reconstruction program
through the United Nations,
plus world control of atomic
energy and weapons of destruc-
tion.
Internationalization of strate-
gic areas, including the Suez
Canal and the Panama Canal and
a movement toward national disar-
mament and creation of a world
security system.—Associated
Press.No Guarantee
London, Apr. 11.
Henry A. Wallace said
flatly today that he could not
"guarantee" he would support
the Democratic Party in the
1948 presidential elections.Commenting on President
Truman's statement that he
was confident that Wallace
would support the party in 1948,
Wallace said, "I shall be cam-
paigning in 1948 with all my
power—but I will be campaign-
ing for the ideals of one free
world and men who best express
those ideals."
"I hope, but I cannot
guarantee, that they will be on
the Democratic ticket."—United
Press.EGYPT'S WARNING TO
GREAT POWERSCharlottesville, Va., Apr. 12.
The great powers must not antagonise the Arab
states, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United
States, Mahmoud Hassan, declared in a
speech here tonight.
"We are determined not to tolerate any inter-
ference in our internal affairs," he said. "I must
warn those who are trying to sow seeds of dis-
cord among members of the Arab League to
keep their hands off lest they get burned."Addressing the School of
Foreign Affairs at the Univer-
sity of Virginia, the Amba-
sador said that the United Na-
tions were being handicapped
by the activities of the larger
powers and urged the elimina-
tion of the veto power in the
Security Council."The Security Council should
definitely be regarded by reason
of its functions more as a
judicial body than a political
one," he said.On the question of the Su-
dan, the Ambassador said that
"we find cause to resent the
political propaganda that we as
Egyptians are trying to make
them subservient people."Egypt would welcome a re-
ferendum provided the Sudan-
ese are able freely to express
their wishes. This, he main-
tained, could only be accom-
plished if the British troops
evacuate that territory and
British officials release their
hold on the country's adminis-
tration.Attitude Of The
OverlordThe Ambassador stated that
the answer to the question of
how the Near East can contrib-
ute to world peace will result
from the actions of the larger
nations."Let these larger nations
treat the nations of the Middle
East and the Near East with
sincerity of equality rather
than with patronage and the
attitude of the overlord, and I
am sure they would find re-
ciprocal friendliness developing
overnight," he said. "But when
one of these powers has the
effrontery to speak of taking us
as partners in what is exclusiv-
ely our own domain then we will
know how to meet this chal-
lenge."Stating that the Arab League
was steadily growing
stronger and warning against
attempts to stir up discord
among its members, the Am-
bassador said:"Our group constitutes the
pivot of security in the Near
East. The big powers have
everything to gain through our
friendship and everything to
lose if they choose to anta-
gonise us."Dollar Shackles
"Are the big powers ready
and willing to give up their
own privileges in the Middle
East? Are they willing to
speak frankly and honestly with
us along the new lines of poli-
tical equality within the frame-work of the United Nations
Charter? Then and only then
will they find us willing to ex-
tend a friendly hand.""If otherwise, I fear we shall
have to resist their imperialis-
tic and aggressive policy, thus
increasing the bitterness which
has hitherto marked our rela-
tions."Turning to economics, he
called for greater freedom in
trade and commerce."We need in Egypt freedom
from the shackles of dollar
security through outside con-
trol which forces us to channel
all our trade to one country or
group of countries," he said.—
Reuters.Matchbox
Camera Used
By Our SpiesRochester, N.Y., Apr. 12.
Cameras small enough to fit
into a man's hand and resem-
bling a box of safety matches
aided Allied agents to snap
photographs behind enemy lines
during World War 2.Eastman Kodak Company re-
vealed that 1,000 cameras and
"vest-pocket" darkrooms were
produced for the Office of
Strategic Services and under-
ground forces in enemy-held
territory.The cameras, known as
"matchbox" cameras, produced
half-inch square pictures which
could be enlarged many times.
The miniature "darkroom"
with chemicals in pill form en-
abled the agents to develop film
in a small glass with a single
finger of solution.The cameras made 30 ex-
posures on a film two feet long.
—Associated Press.LIBERALISM IN
OXFORDOxford, Apr. 11.
Constitution of a World
Liberal Union, "raising present-
day liberalism from a national
to an international plane," was
approved at a private meeting
of delegates from 10 countries
held tonight at Wadham Col-
lege."The objective of the Union
is to win general acceptance of
liberalism throughout the world
and to foster a free society
based on freedom and personal
responsibility."—Reuters.Dutchman Fined
Penance, Apr. 12.
Jean Baptiste Petrus LelouxSenator's
Attack On
WallaceWashington, Apr. 12.
Senator Eastland, Democrat of
Mississippi, called today for re-
sistance to Communism "on every
front in the world" as the Senate
headed toward a test vote on the
US\$400,000,000 Greece and Tur-
key aid.The activities of former Vice-
President Henry A. Wallace
abroad also entered the debate.Eastland declared that Wallace
has tried "to induce the friends
and allies of this country to de-
sert her."Senator Pepper, Democrat of
Florida, defended Wallace.
The test vote was posed by a
motion of Senator Johnson, De-
mocrat of Colorado, to strip aid
to Turkey from the bill, leaving
only aid to Greece.Johnson called Turkey "a Fan-
cist military dictatorship" and
said the proposed American as-
sistance to that country implies a
"military alliance."This was the first amendment
by an opponent of the bill to
reach the voting stage.Several amendments by Sena-
tor Arthur Vandenberg were
quickly adopted on voice votes
Thursday.—Associated Press.Prefer Back
To EngineWashington, Apr. 11.
The Army Air Transport
Command discovered that 94
per cent of its trans-continental
customers prefer to sit facing
the rear of the aeroplane.ATC surgeons figured riding
backward is safer in case of
crash landings—passengers
have the whole seat instead of
the belt for support. Visibility
also is improved.The ATC conducted five
months of experiment on its
three weekly "statesman"
flight which hauls prominent
passengers between Washington
and Fairfield, California. Of
1,020 passengers queried during
tests, 959 favoured the rever-
sed seating arrangement, 45 had
no use for it and 16 were non-
committal.ATC has turned the seats
around again at present, pend-
ing further study. It said so
far "backward seating" has
neither been rejected nor ap-
proved for ATC passenger
flights.—United Press.Bulbs For Nylons
And TobaccoAmsterdam, Apr. 12.
Eight men were arrested today and others are ex-
pected to be detained in connection with an
Anglo-Dutch smuggling racket which detec-
tives say, for months has been smuggling large
quantities of flower bulbs into England and
exchanging them for tobacco, nylon stockings
and other articles which were then smuggled
into the Netherlands.It was estimated that 20,000-
000 high priced bulbs have been
smuggled into England alone.It was reported in Amsterdam
that the contraband had been
landed illegally along the coasts
of Devon, Lincolnshire and Corn-
wall.Officials said that some Am-
sterdam freighters, Lincolnd
fishermen and private yacht own-
ers are believed to be involved in
the racket.

Secret Dumps

Precautions against the smug-
glers were tightened after British
customs officers found imported
flower bulbs and seeds on which
it was alleged no duty had been
paid aboard several yachts in
British ports.A cart laden with bulbs was
seized in Holland.
Following up clues, Dutch de-
tectives discovered secret bulb
dumps in various parts of the
Netherlands and uncovered a
secret code which they believed
was used by the British and
Dutch smugglers.An intensive watch was made
of every vessel entering Emu-
den harbour and it was alleged
that cigarettes, bicycle tyres and
other contraband found aboard a
small Dutch yacht on March 8
provided other clues to the ring
of smugglers. Other arrests are
expected.—Associated Press.Dutchman Fined
Penance, Apr. 12.
Jean Baptiste Petrus Leloux

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SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

DON'T MISS THIS ONE! **"Going my way"** A Paramount Picture with Bing Crosby, Betty Hutton, and Leo McCarey. ADDED! Latest British Paramount News.

TO-DAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY **"A NIGHT TO REMEMBER"** with Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. A Columbia Picture. AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE YEAR'S MOST EAGERLY AWAITED FILM! **"MADAME CURIE"** A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

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BETTE DAVIS **"The Corn is Green"** with John Dall, Joan Loring, Nigel Bruce, Davis Williams, Irving Rapper. Opening to-morrow G-Men vs GestaPo! In a winner take all brawl! George Raft & Sydney Greenstreet. "BACKGROUND TO DANGER"

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MAX THE MYSTERY MAN

Continental Figure Cashier Of Cheques

Supplier Of Arms To Terrorists?

London, Apr. 11. The name of Max Intrator, Continental "Mystery Man," alleged by Counsel to have a great deal to do with the troubles in Palestine, was mentioned in three currency cases before the police courts today.

Intrator was first mentioned in the Bow Street Court, London, yesterday when a woman was fined for obtaining foreign currency, while on a Continental holiday, in excess of the regulation amount. Counsel then said that although the woman had no idea of the use her money was being put to, she had drawn a cheque later cashed by Intrator.

Intrator has been arrested for finance transactions in France. Counsel told the court, "He is of doubtful nationality, lives in Palestine and has an office in Cairo. He spends a great deal of his time in Paris. From an English bank account this money has been transferred to Cairo and has been used to do with the troubles in Palestine."

Today, three people, fined for offences arising out of the same regulation, designed to conserve Britain's foreign currency, heard that they too had been involved in an international mystery.

The first was the 37-year-old married, Sir Hamilton Hulce, who lives at Fordingbridge, Hampshire. He was fined £65 at the local police court for buying 24,000 French francs from Max Intrator for £50 at Monte Carlo last August.

One Of Thousands "Sir Hamilton is probably just one of the hundreds and thousands of persons who, finding themselves short of cash, drew a cheque in favour of this person," Counsel said.

The second case today was that of a woman who paid Intrator £100 in Paris for 60,000 French francs. This case was heard at Bow Street, London and the accused, Mrs. Mathilde Collins, was fined £200 with £30 costs.

The third case today, also heard at the Bow Street court and also involving Intrator, had its origins in Cannes. There, Frank Connell and his wife found living extremely expensive with a hotel bill of two guineas daily each for room. A man at the hotel offered to help him, saying that he was coming to England and would give him 40,000 French francs for £100—the official rate of exchange. This cheque eventually went to Max Intrator's account in Cairo.

For this offence Connell was fined £200 and £30 costs. On the second charge of drawing a cheque for £20 for his hotel bill, Connell was fined £30.

No Passport Reuter's Correspondent in Paris says that Intrator was being interrogated in prison in Paris today for alleged currency offences. Intrator, who is 30 and was born in Berlin, is "stateless," holding no national passport. He was arrested at the Hotel

The Saar The French Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, however, insisted that France must receive an immediate decision on this point—a request he made yesterday that it be immediately agreed that the Saar be incorporated into the French economic orbit.

He formally proposed today that the question be referred to the Committee of Experts. The Foreign Ministers also discussed the report of the Committee on the set-up of central administrative agencies. On this point M. Molotov accused his colleagues of wishing to withdraw from the Potsdam Agreement.

No decision was reached at today's meeting. Ruhr Separation Referring to France's views on the Ruhr and Rhineland, M. Molotov said that it was suggested to separate the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany and to deprive Germany of coal and blast furnaces in these regions and to transfer their direction to certain allied powers. The Soviet Government, he said, could not agree to separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany, which was aimed at dismemberment and liquidation of the German state.

New York Exchanges

New York, Apr. 11. American A/C Sterling 4.03 1/2, 4.02 1/2; 3 Months 4.02 1/2, 4.02 1/2; 6 Months 4.02 1/2, 4.02 1/2; 12 Months 4.02 1/2, 4.02 1/2; Swiss 21.85, 21.85; French 21.85, 21.85; Italian 21.85, 21.85; Dutch 21.85, 21.85; Belgian 21.85, 21.85; Spanish 21.85, 21.85; Portuguese 21.85, 21.85; Greek 21.85, 21.85; Egyptian 21.85, 21.85; Indian 21.85, 21.85; Australian 21.85, 21.85; New Zealand 21.85, 21.85; South African 21.85, 21.85; Argentine 21.85, 21.85; Chile 21.85, 21.85; Colombia 21.85, 21.85; Costa Rica 21.85, 21.85; Cuba 21.85, 21.85; Dominican Republic 21.85, 21.85; Ecuador 21.85, 21.85; El Salvador 21.85, 21.85; Guatemala 21.85, 21.85; Haiti 21.85, 21.85; Honduras 21.85, 21.85; Iceland 21.85, 21.85; Ireland 21.85, 21.85; Israel 21.85, 21.85; Japan 21.85, 21.85; Korea 21.85, 21.85; Laos 21.85, 21.85; Lebanon 21.85, 21.85; Liberia 21.85, 21.85; Lithuania 21.85, 21.85; Luxembourg 21.85, 21.85; Malaya 21.85, 21.85; Maldives 21.85, 21.85; Mali 21.85, 21.85; Mauritania 21.85, 21.85; Mauritius 21.85, 21.85; Mexico 21.85, 21.85; Monaco 21.85, 21.85; Mongolia 21.85, 21.85; Morocco 21.85, 21.85; Mozambique 21.85, 21.85; Myanmar 21.85, 21.85; Namibia 21.85, 21.85; Nepal 21.85, 21.85; Netherlands 21.85, 21.85; Nicaragua 21.85, 21.85; Niger 21.85, 21.85; Nigeria 21.85, 21.85; Norway 21.85, 21.85; Panama 21.85, 21.85; Paraguay 21.85, 21.85; Peru 21.85, 21.85; Philippines 21.85, 21.85; Poland 21.85, 21.85; Portugal 21.85, 21.85; Romania 21.85, 21.85; Russia 21.85, 21.85; Rwanda 21.85, 21.85; Saudi Arabia 21.85, 21.85; Senegal 21.85, 21.85; Sierra Leone 21.85, 21.85; Singapore 21.85, 21.85; Slovakia 21.85, 21.85; Slovenia 21.85, 21.85; South Africa 21.85, 21.85; South Korea 21.85, 21.85; Spain 21.85, 21.85; Sri Lanka 21.85, 21.85; Sudan 21.85, 21.85; Sweden 21.85, 21.85; Switzerland 21.85, 21.85; Taiwan 21.85, 21.85; Tanzania 21.85, 21.85; Thailand 21.85, 21.85; Timor 21.85, 21.85; Togo 21.85, 21.85; Tonga 21.85, 21.85; Trinidad and Tobago 21.85, 21.85; Tunisia 21.85, 21.85; Turkey 21.85, 21.85; Uganda 21.85, 21.85; Ukraine 21.85, 21.85; United Kingdom 21.85, 21.85; United States 21.85, 21.85; Uruguay 21.85, 21.85; Uzbekistan 21.85, 21.85; Vanuatu 21.85, 21.85; Venezuela 21.85, 21.85; Vietnam 21.85, 21.85; Wales 21.85, 21.85; West Bank 21.85, 21.85; Western Sahara 21.85, 21.85; Yemen 21.85, 21.85; Zambia 21.85, 21.85; Zimbabwe 21.85, 21.85.

London Exchanges

London, Apr. 11. On New York 4.02 1/2, 4.02 1/2; Montreal 4.02 1/2, 4.02 1/2; Zurich 17.51, 17.51; Stockholm 14.87, 14.87; Buenos Aires unquoted; Uruguay unquoted; Belgium 17.51, 17.51; Brazil 17.51, 17.51; Canada 17.51, 17.51; Chile 17.51, 17.51; Colombia 17.51, 17.51; Costa Rica 17.51, 17.51; Cuba 17.51, 17.51; Dominican Republic 17.51, 17.51; Ecuador 17.51, 17.51; El Salvador 17.51, 17.51; Guatemala 17.51, 17.51; Haiti 17.51, 17.51; Honduras 17.51, 17.51; Iceland 17.51, 17.51; Ireland 17.51, 17.51; Israel 17.51, 17.51; Japan 17.51, 17.51; Korea 17.51, 17.51; Laos 17.51, 17.51; Lebanon 17.51, 17.51; Liberia 17.51, 17.51; Lithuania 17.51, 17.51; Luxembourg 17.51, 17.51; Malaya 17.51, 17.51; Maldives 17.51, 17.51; Mali 17.51, 17.51; Mauritania 17.51, 17.51; Mauritius 17.51, 17.51; Mexico 17.51, 17.51; Monaco 17.51, 17.51; Mongolia 17.51, 17.51; Morocco 17.51, 17.51; Mozambique 17.51, 17.51; Myanmar 17.51, 17.51; Namibia 17.51, 17.51; Nepal 17.51, 17.51; Netherlands 17.51, 17.51; Nicaragua 17.51, 17.51; Niger 17.51, 17.51; Nigeria 17.51, 17.51; Norway 17.51, 17.51; Panama 17.51, 17.51; Paraguay 17.51, 17.51; Peru 17.51, 17.51; Philippines 17.51, 17.51; Poland 17.51, 17.51; Portugal 17.51, 17.51; Romania 17.51, 17.51; Russia 17.51, 17.51; Rwanda 17.51, 17.51; Saudi Arabia 17.51, 17.51; Senegal 17.51, 17.51; Sierra Leone 17.51, 17.51; Singapore 17.51, 17.51; Slovakia 17.51, 17.51; Slovenia 17.51, 17.51; South Africa 17.51, 17.51; South Korea 17.51, 17.51; Spain 17.51, 17.51; Sri Lanka 17.51, 17.51; Sudan 17.51, 17.51; Sweden 17.51, 17.51; Switzerland 17.51, 17.51; Taiwan 17.51, 17.51; Tanzania 17.51, 17.51; Thailand 17.51, 17.51; Timor 17.51, 17.51; Togo 17.51, 17.51; Tonga 17.51, 17.51; Trinidad and Tobago 17.51, 17.51; Tunisia 17.51, 17.51; Turkey 17.51, 17.51; Uganda 17.51, 17.51; Ukraine 17.51, 17.51; United Kingdom 17.51, 17.51; United States 17.51, 17.51; Uruguay 17.51, 17.51; Uzbekistan 17.51, 17.51; Vanuatu 17.51, 17.51; Venezuela 17.51, 17.51; Vietnam 17.51, 17.51; Wales 17.51, 17.51; West Bank 17.51, 17.51; Western Sahara 17.51, 17.51; Yemen 17.51, 17.51; Zambia 17.51, 17.51; Zimbabwe 17.51, 17.51.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Apr. 11. Most stock market leaders declined after an early feeble attempt at recovery. Initial gains were erased or converted into losses resulting in over two points. Transfers were around 800,000 shares. A few gainers included Libby McNeill, Federal Alkali, United Alkali, Eastern Alkali and American Alkali. Among losers were Caterpillar Tractor, Northrup and Western, Santa Fe, U.S. Gypsum and American Woolen. The Dow Jones average fell 1.84, to 157.43. Industrials 157.43, 157.43; Utilities 157.43, 157.43; Chemicals 157.43, 157.43; Metals 157.43, 157.43; Textiles 157.43, 157.43; Paper 157.43, 157.43; Rubber 157.43, 157.43; Glass 157.43, 157.43; Lumber 157.43, 157.43; Food 157.43, 157.43; Drugs 157.43, 157.43; Petroleum 157.43, 157.43; Miscellaneous 157.43, 157.43.

Will There Ever Be A Treaty With Germany?

Moscow, Apr. 11. With another half dozen inconclusive arguments marking today's session, the German Deputies continued discussing peace conference procedure and towards the end found themselves almost half joking as to whether or not there ever would be a peace treaty with Germany. "I hope you don't doubt that there will be one," said Mr. Robert Murphy, of the United States, to M. Andrei Vyshinsky. The Soviet Deputy replied: "I am positive that peace will never be made without Germany being heard."

Guerilla Forces Surrounded

Athens, Apr. 11. Greek Government forces have encircled 2,500 guerillas in two days of anti-rebel operations in central Greece, a General Staff spokesman disclosed here tonight. About 15,000 Government troops, supported by aircraft, carried out the sweep. Army casualties were given as one officer and two soldiers killed and three soldiers wounded. The retreating guerilla bands left 32 dead while 25 rebels surrendered, the spokesman added. The spokesman said that the first moves to enclose the area in Thessaly began some days ago and since yesterday troops moving from all sides completed the encirclement. First contacts between regulars and guerilla bands were quickly over since the rebels retreated when the troops approached. Operations are going on in the area bounded by the Meandros and Acheloos rivers which run parallel north and south. The spokesman said that General Staff information was that the guerilla headquarters of "General" Markas was not in the encircled area. The guerillas are gathering now in new places but as the ground they left was better suited for offering resistance, we deduce the guerillas are not prepared to offer any resistance," he said. There were still four gaps day, apparently at night at

HIS BAGS ARE PACKED

Geneva, Apr. 12. Harold Wilson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade, said "I still have my bags packed" when he was asked today about prospects of his going to Moscow for trade negotiations. Associated Press.

NORDHOFF DEAD

Santa Barbara, Calif., April 12. Charles B. Nordhoff, 60, whose writings in co-authorship with James Norman Hall such as "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "The Hurricane" helped open up the pleasant vista of life in the South Seas, was found dead at his home today, apparently of a heart at-

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CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH

By SCRUTATOR

The King and Queen are now nearing the end of their tour of South Africa, their first Dominion visit since the war. The visit is an occasion of considerable importance. The Commonwealth, which comprises the Dominions with ourselves, has now lasted for about a generation with no formal tie between its members save loyalty to a common Crown. Five separate Parliamentary Governments, functioning in London, Ottawa, Canberra, Cape Town and Wellington respectively, are each in from "advisers" to King George VI; who, though in fact he usually resides in Great Britain, belongs, not to her alone, but to all of them. And in each of the Dominions he is represented by a Governor-General, who acts as the King's day-by-day deputy, wielding no more powers than, if present, the King would wield.

It may be said that the King's position in the Dominions is now only a constitutional fiction. It would be true to say that it is only a symbol. But what does it symbolize? Both an origin and a goal, both traditions and purposes. It is a reminder that the Dominions and their flourishing institutions are offshoots from the tree of British constitutional freedom. It is a reminder, no less, that we and they have common ideas as to liberty, justice, progress and the essentials of good Government, which we are concerned in common to defend and advance.

Because these things are so real and important, the institution which symbolizes them has high value. The great majority of thinking people both here and in the Dominions realize this, and the King is as anxious as his father was to give effect to their wishes. But it could not be done, if he were never to leave this island. That he may continue to be King of the overseas Dominions as well as King of Great Britain, the Dominions must see and hear him in person. There lies the significance of the present Imperial voyage: on which the King is very wisely taking with him, not only the Queen, but his two daughters, one of whom is destined, as things are, to succeed to his throne and its functions.

The Crown Above Politics

It is an essential part of constitutional monarchy, as we now understand it, that the King should be above politics and policies. His function is to attain men's minds to ideas of unity and cooperation, but never to take sides for or against particular ways of promoting or securing them. Therefore he should be left on an occasion like the present to play his own part for its own sake, and never be treated as a peg on which to hang schemes for Commonwealth consolidation.

In South Africa General Smuts has given a promise that Parliament shall not be dissolved within a year of the King's visit, thereby disowning in advance any desire to make party capital out of it. It is an example which Prime Ministers in other Dominions might follow when occasion warrants. In the same way it is important that any proposals made since the war was over for more effective inter-Commonwealth co-operation should be seen solely as subjects for discussion by the Governments concerned, and not hatched on to the King's visit in any way.

That does not mean that unity which the King symbolizes as between us and the Dominions is empty of practical content. Two great wars have shown the reverse. In both, the four Dominions shared our battle from start to finish; and very notably in the second war they stood beside us through the lonely ordeal, when for a while we had no other ally. They well knew, of course, that if they had needed it, we should have done the same for them; that as members of the Commonwealth they had a peculiar relation to us, quite distinct from friendly comparable nations like Argentina or Chile, or even the English-speaking United States; and that the difference was a two-way one, implying help from us for them as well as help from them for

us. Yet, there to come in. On the contrary, by agreement they were at liberty to stay out.

Dominions Are Nations

Whatever be the future of this tie between us and them—whether it is destined to become stronger or weaker or to last on more or less as it is—there is at present a unique fact. It does not prevent each of the Dominions from having a lively and growing awareness of its nationhood. On the contrary, their national instincts are so predominant that it seems a prime requisite for the ties of the Commonwealth not to conflict with them.

That is what in the past has precluded Federation. For the units in any Federation must be not nations, but provinces. However much the nomenclature employed in the United States may have disguised the fact, the citizens of Massachusetts and Texas are content to belong to the same State; their differences are essentially provincial. The citizens of Australia and Canada are quite otherwise situated. Each is building a nation—a distinct nation. Whether this will always be so one cannot say; but certainly it has been the position hitherto.

During the first war the intimate military co-operation between the Dominions and Great Britain, and the resolution with which the Dominions shared our trials and losses, caused some to expect a tightening of the ties, once the war was over. But the tendency, when the time came, was just the opposite. The pride which each of the Dominions justifiably felt in the exploits of its troops had quickened its sense of separate nationhood, and weakened, if anything, the appeal of the Commonwealth. For ten years there was even a trend among the Dominions to substitute Geneva for London, which was only abandoned in the thirties as the impotence of Geneva became apparent. The beginnings of a similar diversion towards U.N.O. might be noticed last year.

Some Further Possibilities

Here we touch a weak point in Commonwealth working. Though the Dominions have twice fought beside us in great wars, and on several earlier occasions in smaller ones, they do not correspondingly co-operate in diplomacy during peace. There is often mutual support, but it is haphazard, and already since the late war divergences have caused some embarrassments. Meantime, though "consultation" takes place between the British Government and the several Dominions, there is rather too little mutual confidence among the Dominions themselves; and the Imperial Conferences, which from time to time afforded a useful opportunity for surveying Dominion policy as a whole, are no longer held.

In the circumstances it is worth considering whether the old presumption that all the Dominions should have exactly the same relation to Great Britain should be continued. If it is, the Dominions will remain like a fleet, whose speed cannot exceed that of the slowest ship. The slowest ship in this case is Canada, where the French Canadian voters (now largely separatist and increasing in power through their high birth-rate) have effectively prevented Mr. Mackenzie King (and might probably prevent any other Canadian Premier) from taking any new step towards closer co-operation.

There is no reason why that Canadian situation should govern the action of other Dominions, which, lacking Canada's peculiar geographical security, are more alive than she to the dangers of the post-war world. Again, there may arise questions as to who—outside the four countries that we have been discussing—the Dominions are. It was probably a mistake once to class Eire as one: her relation to us was inevitably peculiar. But there are cases like Newfoundland, which was formerly a Dominion and should again become one, and Southern Rhodesia, which is already a Dominion in all but name. In addition, there are possibilities that some of the countries to which we are giving independence (e.g., Burma) might care to join on this footing.

About Motherhood By SYLVIA DUNCAN

We Must Look After Our Mothers

I'm not over-fond of statistics. I suppose they are necessary in order to sell the idea of progress to the public—in the same way that a baker sells them his utility cake by coating it with sugar icing.

But the part that has to be digested lies invisible underneath, and beneath the figures which tell us that more babies than ever are being born, and that maternal mortality is lower than ever, lie some pretty unpleasant facts relating to the hardship and suffering of those mothers.

In the first place there is the totally inadequate hospital accommodation. What has happened to the wartime hospitals which housed many thousands of wounded soldiers? Surely they could have been adapted, if only temporarily, as maternity homes. I know of a mother who, though sharing one bedroom with her two children and husband, was told that she could not be considered for hospital accommodation—unless she had to be moved at the last minute "as an emergency."

Heavy Burden Of Homework

I would like to see provision made in maternity hospitals for the accommodation of older children whose care is a constant worry to mothers who cannot be sure of getting help during the period of their confinement. The home-help system works well, but is still hampered by shortage of staff. Mothers are having to "get back into the swim" too quickly after their confinements. It is, perhaps, in order for a mother to leave hospital after ten days provided there is help waiting at home—but not when she must immediately find her health taxed unbearably by the tasks of shopping and housework, besides the care of the new baby.

Even the fortnight, which most home-helps are permitted to stay, is barely sufficient for a mother to regain her strength, especially if she has

older children to care for. It might have been sufficient a few years ago, but not now that we are hampered by poor quality food.

I have been sharing my house recently with an expectant mother who found it almost impossible to satisfy her appetite. She wanted more fruit, milk and particularly more meat.

Admittedly extra rations are allowed, but even they scarcely seem adequate in comparison with a pre-war diet. Many mothers nowadays seem to find it an effort to push their

The Tragedy Of Shared Homes

All their energy has been passed on to their children. There is no means of replacing it, and they are drawing irrevocably on strength which should be held in reserve to tide them over middle age.

Then, of course, there is the over-riding housing problem. It is a real tragedy for mothers with young children to have to share their homes.

A little while ago I saw a pale young mother standing outside a shop with a "twin" pram. She was holding a toddler by the hand. I peeped inside the pram—there were three babies!

"Are you pleased to have triplets?" I asked the mother. "I should be," she replied, "if

I had more than one room to live in with my husband and four children."

And then there is the actual care of a mother during her confinement. I have the greatest admiration for midwives, who drive, cycle and walk at all hours and in all weathers, with the patient their first consideration. But when one takes into account the physical and mental strain of their calling they are probably one of the most overworked sections of the community.

Because of this they are sometimes forced to leave a mother during some period of her confinement. Obviously this happens only if everything is going well, but even so, for a mother's comfort and peace of mind a nurse should be on hand all the time.

I know all the arguments against anaesthesia—but I can think of none against more and more research into a suitable method for this purpose. America, I believe, is experimenting with novocaine. There is even less argument admissible against a wider use of the anaesthesia already available.

I should like to see all midwives equipped with a little car in which the gas and air apparatus could be easily transported. Few mothers would not be grateful for this benefit, if it were on hand.

Will national maternity clinics improve things? I doubt it, for I believe that an imper-

sonal relationship, such as is bound to exist between the patient and her various clinical advisers, breeds disinterest in any particular case.

One clinic mother told me that she felt her card was more important than her person! And the clinics won't always be infallible—what happens then?

I'm thinking now of one girl who lost her first child. She was told by two doctors that there seemed to be no reason why that tragedy should be repeated. Determined to take no chances, however, she went to a well-reputed maternity clinic. They had nothing to add to the doctor's verdict.

Ill and upset she managed to get the name of a clever gynaecologist who did discover the reason which had baffled the others. He performed a very small operation in his surgery. Within a year she had a beautiful baby. Suppose under the new scheme, she had reached a brick wall with the clinic.

What An Inquiry Might Tell Us

I don't think it is going too far to say that if a public inquiry were held into all maternity conditions in this country it would reveal facts unthought of by the commissions which investigated the cases of homeless children and the aged.

If our families are to average four or five children instead of the present one and a half, which is gradually making us a nation of old people, we shall have to take far greater care of our mothers now.

Because, while the majority of mothers face their first child with happy, willing confidence, the difficulties and distress they encounter too often lead them to say, "No, never again."

Press To Visit Atom Plants

London, Apr. 11.

The Government is expected within the next few days to approve the proposal to allow world newspaper correspondents to visit the principal British atomic research station at Harwell, Berkshire.

The visit is likely to take place within the next two months and will probably be followed by a visit to the other British atom towns of Bixley near Warrington, and Clifton Salwick near Preston, both in Lancashire.

If the proposal is adopted the visits will show correspondents the progress made in Britain in the release of atomic energy for industrial purposes. It was learned that the plan was put forward by the Supply Ministry largely to dispel rumours current in Britain about the work at Harwell, formerly an R.A.F. bomber station, from which paratroops took off for an airborne assault on the European coast-line.

These rumours include one that atomic bombs are being turned out there and that the station is guarded by armed police. If the proposal is approved it will be in line with recent British policy regarding the handling of news of the progress made in Britain in atomic research. Within the past eight weeks, the Supply Ministry has released for publication more information about atomic research than ever before.—Reuter.

Morocco Fracas

Paris, Apr. 11.

A telegram was received today by the Union of Moroccan Syndicates from the African Congress of World Federation of Trade Unions at Dakar calling for an "inquiry into the responsibility and punishment of the guilty" in the shootings last Monday in Morocco between Senegalese and Moroccan troops.

Calm had been restored in New Medina, near Casablanca, where shooting took place, although troops continued to be seen in the streets. Eleven Moroccan victims were buried yesterday.—Reuter.

Lahore, April 12.

Eight were killed and 25 wounded when police fired to disperse looting mobs in nearby Amritsar, holy city of the Sikhs.—Associated Press.

I Believe Our Fashions Will Lead The World

Says Barbara Little,

recently returned from Paris where she visited the famous Parisian dress houses. She has now seen what Britain is doing and believes that, accepting the challenge of shortage and post-war limitations on material, Britain is producing designs which compare with those of any country in the world.

The fashion industry of England has issued its challenge to Parisian domination. British dress designers have entered world markets and in the years to come a dress designed, and made in England will be as eagerly sought as their competitors in Paris.

During the war years British fashions of necessity became dominant, but just before the war our dresses were steadily taking their place in the world. Now in prolongation of that trend our dress houses are making stupendous efforts to capture the rich markets of the United States and South America.

Not Our Style

Every woman has at some time cherished at the back of her mind a desire to go to Paris and buy frocks and hats, and then return to her country and boast to her friends that she has the latest Parisian creations.

Today that desire is changing in favour of creations by our own dress houses. Britain's women have learnt that while Paris can produce the most delightful and charming frocks and hats, many of these exotic creations are not suited to our particular style.

To some extent, this is because of the exaggerated trend of Paris fashions during and after the occupation.

When we liberated Paris the hats had reached monstrous proportions, and women sailed down the Champs Elysees like yachts in full sail with a strong wind behind them. Dresses, though gay, were fussy in design.

Charm With Dignity Now it is true that Frenchwomen can wear the most fantastic dresses and hats, and wear them with an appealing charm and dignity. In London however, any Englishwoman would have had a large crowd following her had she worn the hats of the period for they were completely alien to British standards.

By that I do not mean that British women like only stodgy dresses and hats. They most decidedly don't, but they do prefer fine lines in their frocks and hats, though, though pliant, are not absurd.

Nor is this preference felt only in Great Britain. American girls, who are among the best dressed in the world, want something which will make them outstanding by cut, line and colour combination, but they, too, dislike exaggerated patterns which make them conspicuous.

The Difference

To the male there may not be a lot of difference between an "outstanding" frock and an "exaggerated" cut or colour combination, but to a woman there is all the difference, and her fellow women would be the first to point out to her in that charming way women have just what the difference is. Realising these innate tendencies in British women, our dress houses have evolved a technique of design which takes the delicacy of French design and harmonises it with the more sober British taste.

Perhaps sober is a little too sombre a word, for girls today have just as great an appreciation of beautiful dresses as their French sisters, but they realise nature has not endowed them with that particular quality which enables Frenchwomen to wear the most outrageous designs easily and well.

Bid For Trade

All this may seem small in relation to world trade, but it must be kept in mind that France placed so great a value upon her exclusive export trade that during the war the big houses in Paris were given special privileges to keep them going.

Women were allowed to buy what they wished with special coupons, but if they accepted these coupons they were not allowed to buy anything in the ordinary dress shops of Paris.

The coupons were exclusively for the expensive trade and by these means the important dress firms were kept alive, when in ordinary circumstances they would have been extinguished. Fashions have an enormous cash value in foreign exchange and it is to get their share of this valuable world trade that our designers are exerting themselves just now.

To break into the South American market, perhaps the most valuable in the world, needs great skill, but our designers have no doubts that they will be able to succeed, for they have the capacity, the knowledge, and that flash of genius which turns a "creation".

A QUIZ ON FOODS

This week we have prepared a knowledge. Allow yourself five points for each of the following 33 questions you answer correctly. If your score totals over 150 you definitely rank in the "Bright class"; over 100 points is "Good", while under 80 is middling to poor.

1. What is piceallini?
2. Is there any physiological reason for thinking tea with lemon is better for one than tea with milk?
3. Thirteen minerals are indispensable to an adequate diet. Name six of them.
4. Which cereal is most used in the world, rice or wheat?
5. What proportion of the world's total coffee consumption is used by the people of the United States?
6. How did the wafers called Nabisco get their name?
7. Broccoli and cauliflower are forms of what common vegetable?
8. Where is the world's largest food centre?
9. What vitamin is available to the human body through sun bathing?
10. Which is the most complete food from the nutritional standpoint, (a) the leafy vegetable (b) the root vegetable (c) the legume?
11. What serious nutritional losses occur in the process of refining wheat into white flour?
12. Why are graham and whole wheat flour more difficult to market than white flour?
13. Which takes the least time to digest (a) beef (b) pork (c) bread?
14. What is a simple name for lactose?
15. Do thunderstorms sour milk?
16. Is apple butter made with butter?
17. Is an egg fresh when it sinks and lies on its side in a vessel of cold water?
18. How many cups of butter are there in a pound?
19. What is golden buck?
20. What three vitamins most directly influence tooth structure?
21. What two minerals obtained in food have great influence on tooth structure?
22. Is rice or wheat the main article of food in North China?
23. What is bran?
24. Which is better from the nutritional standpoint (a) a beefsteak (b) kidneys?
25. It is an accepted fact that many drugs are habit forming. Can the same be said of any food?
26. Where are ants and caterpillars a common article of human diet?
27. Which is the most universally eaten meat in China?
28. What is the difference between whole wheat flour and graham flour?
29. What nutritional advantage has graham flour over whole wheat flour?
30. What is "Certified" milk?
31. What vegetable is called in the largest volume in the United States?
32. Is tea an herb?
33. What is a leguminous plant?
34. How did the cantaloupe get its name?
35. Is a hard shelled crab over a soft shelled crab?
36. What vegetable is sometimes called gumbo?
37. What is the chief source of malt?
38. What is smoked haddock called?

(Answers in Page Nine).

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m.s. "TJITALENGKA"	due from Muntok, Amoy & Shanghai, on or about 24th April - 29th April.	
m.s. "TJISADANE"	due from Macassar/Batavia, on or about 19th May	

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Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "TJIPONDOK"	due from Shanghai, 29th April.	Loading for South Africa and South America 28th April.

Ship	In port	Loading for
m.s. "TEGELBERG"	re-arranging	South Africa and South America May

(DELI-STRAITS-CHINA LINE)

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "VAN HEUTS"	Amoy & Swatow, 11 April	Singapore/Pratze, Indonesia 15th April

SILVER LINE LTD.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERWALNUT"	South Africa & Colombo, on or about 10th April	Philippines/Batavia/Colombo/U.S. Atlantic ports, late April.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
"HOPERIDGE"	New York, 11 June	U.S. Atlantic ports, early June

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "THORBECKE"	Shanghai, May 11th	Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo, May 15th

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "BREIDERO"	Europe, early May	Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo, second half May

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "LORENTZ"	Europe, end May	Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Batavia/Port Said/Genoa/Marcella/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo, early June

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"SAMSOARING"	U.K.	End April
"STRATHNAVER"	U.K.	27th April
"TREVELYAN"	U.K.	May
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	May

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Eastern & Australian S. S. Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NELLORE"	Australia & Manila	End April

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"NELLORE"	Australia	End May

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B.B.C.'S RUSSIAN FANS WANT ENGLISH JAZZ

Two Million Reds Prefer Music

London, Apr. 11.

A year of broadcasting to Russia has taught the BBC that the average Muscovite shortwave fan is more interested in learning English and hearing jazz than he is in politics or culture.

During recent months, a small but encouraging flow of fan letters from the Soviet Union has enabled British broadcasters to assess the popularity of various features of the daily transmission to Russia.

No. 1 on the hit parade in "English By Radio," a bi-weekly feature which has avid listeners in Siberia, the Urals and the Caucasus.

After that, Soviet listeners-BBC estimates there are between one and two million of them-favour technical talks and jazz.

A cross-section of Russian letters made available by the BBC show little or no reaction to the lengthy and carefully-prepared news and round-ups of British editorial opinion.

Jazz Wanted

BBC officials insist their news commentaries are completely objective, but sample scripts provided the United Press seemed to lean heavily on the left-wing of the British press and practically ignored extreme or anti-Russian comments.

The Soviet Government's campaign against non-ideological music in the USSR may be responsible for wistful pleas from Russian heptans. One letter from the Caucasus said: "On behalf of the listeners of the Soviet Union could you please give us some new jazz music."

Another from "a group of listeners in Moscow" asked: "Would it be possible to broadcast during the transmissions for Russia every day a few minutes jazz?"

The technical talks cover a wide variety of engineering

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

Moscow, Apr. 11.

Russians are listening to the American State Department's "Voice of America" radio broadcasts, beamed to the Soviet Union since February, a leading Soviet journalist disclosed today in a sharp attack on the broadcasts as "copying the propaganda tactics of the Hitlerites."

The critic of the broadcasts—and of American newspapermen—Ilya Ehrenburg, who toured the United States last summer, wrote in the periodical Culture and Life:

"When the Voice of America talks, not about the American Communists but about Moscow, we are unable to limit ourselves to an ironic smile."

"Goering and Goebbels committed suicide, Rosenberg and Ribbentrop were hanged. Thus these gentlemen were deprived of the opportunity of demanding their author royalties from the New York radio broadcasters."

America, he continued, had "strange ideas" about developing friendly relations between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

United States journalists, he declared, "are occupied with scandals, writing up the intimate lives of Senators and actors, blackmail and cheap sensations."

"Beasts of Prey"

The competition among United States newspapermen was, he said, the competition of "small beasts of prey," and added that the moral level was so low that "in comparison the reporter of the Paris boulevard sheet is an academician."

The Voice of America told Russia, Ehrenburg said, that in the United States programmes were paid for by commercial chewing gum or anti-perspiration advertisements.

Asserting that the Americans "try to soften their attacks with pastoral digressions revealing both bad taste and somewhat barbaric manners,"

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ALGERIA

Algiers, Apr. 11.

Light armoured cars, half-tracks and ammunition for French troops in Algeria were landed here last night from a Greek freighter.

It was reported that all was completely quiet throughout Algeria after the recent incidents in the Kabyle region, between Algiers and Constantine.

Reuter.

Incident At The Wailing Wall

Jerusalem, Apr. 11.

One Jew was killed and another wounded near Jerusalem's Wailing Wall today and the police report said they were attacked by Moslem congregators near the Mosque of Omar area.

The police and army rushed men to the Old City to guard all lanes, including the winding route to the Wailing Wall and the nearby Mosque of Omar, where hundreds of Arabs and Jews were going for prayers on the last day of the Jewish Passover and the Moslem Nebi Musa.

An official communique later reported that a Jew was seen running from the Mosque of Omar, pursued by several Moslems. It said one of the disturbers involved in the disturbance was beaten so badly he died of his injuries and the other was hospitalized. Both Jews were reported to be from Tel Aviv. Earlier reports had put the scene of the incident inside the mosque area.

Similar incidents—the last occurring in 1936—have previously touched off larger disturbances, but the precautions were expected to forestall them this time.

Jews are not allowed in the mosque area. There was some panic after the incident and several hundred Jewish visitors at the Wailing Wall immediately went home.—United Press.

Curfew In Five Cities

New Delhi, Apr. 11.

Five important Indian cities—Calcutta, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra and Panwar—are under curfew tonight, with troops and police controlling the streets as the result of renewed communal disturbances.

In Calcutta, also an outbreak of cholera has occurred. The victims, according to unofficial reports, come from the riot danger zones, where no street cleaning or collection of refuse has been done for two weeks.

Nearly 300 cases of cholera have been admitted to hospital since the beginning of the month and 42 new cases were reported in the past 24 hours. Three people were killed and seven injured in clashes between Hindus and Moslems yesterday and 60 people arrested.

The police opened fire in Amritsar, big Sikh centre in the Punjab, in communal clashes in which 14 people were injured. Rioting started near a Mosque, where 5,000 Moslems were gathered for prayers.—Reuter.

Buchenwald Horrors: Nazi Harpy On Trial

Dachau, Apr. 11.

The chief American prosecutor, Mr. William Denson today demanded the death penalty for 31 Buchenwald concentration camp defendants, whose trial opened this morning.

Mr. Denson charged them with "killing, starving and beating" thousands of prisoners, including Allied war prisoners, slave workers and "the intelligentsia of Europe who stood against the Nazis."

"The tortured souls of literally thousands of victims demand justice," Mr. Denson said.

The defence counsel requested the names of American war prisoners allegedly held by Buchenwald, "so we can contact them and possibly use them as witnesses."

Mr. Denson replied that it was impossible, since "those Americans were last heard to have been carted into a crematory and from there went up the chimney in smoke," not all the documents in Germany or the United States can indicate which way they went.

Woman Sadist

The 30 men and one woman, on trial pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and "personal sadism." The trial of guards and officials of the horror camp opened two years, to the day, after its liberation by American troops.

Fifty-one thousand inmates died under Nazi torture in Buchenwald.

The woman defendant, Ilse Koch, wife of the camp commandant, whose peculiar sadism included having lampshades made for her from the tattooed skins of her victims, buried her head in a newspaper as the charge was read. In prison two years, she has been found three months pregnant—father unknown.—Reuter.

FAG RATION UP

Paris, Apr. 11.

French smokers learned today that they would receive two extra packages of 20 cigarettes a month, and that pipe tobacco would shortly be taken off the ration.

The allotment has been 120 cigarettes, plus 40 grams of tobacco for a man, and 40 cigarettes for a woman, per month.—Reuter.

India May Still Be War Base

New Delhi, Apr. 12.

Well-informed political sources said today that the Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, disclosed the possibility of India becoming once again a military, naval and air base in the event of a third world war during his initial talks with Mohandas K. Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah.

According to these sources, Viscount Mountbatten frankly disclosed Whitehall's views of the world situation to the two leaders and told them that although Britain is determined to quit India it would be mutually beneficial to both countries if India retained a Dominion link with England.

The Viceroy, it was said, emphasised the mutual advantages of defence and economic development that would come if India stayed within the Commonwealth.

Gandhi was reported to have declared in favour of an Indo-British friendship alliance if the British keep their promise to pull out.

Two Questions

According to these sources Lord Mountbatten asked Jinnah two main questions:

1. What was the Moslem League's attitude on the Cabinet Mission plan?

2. How could Pakistan exist militarily, industrially and economically as a sovereign state and how could it afford to extend health services to the poverty-stricken Indian masses which they need badly?

It is understood that Jinnah indicated the League would accept the British plan provided compulsory grouping was unequivocally accepted by the Congress Party.

Congress Party sources believe that by June the interim Government will be recognised on a de facto dominion status and the British will commence the transfer of power.—United Press.

Winners Of British "Oscars"

London, Apr. 12.

James Mason and Margaret Lockwood were named as the most popular British movie stars last night on the basis of votes received in the national film award contest sponsored by the London "Daily Mail."

"Piccadilly Incident," produced and directed by Herbert Wilcox, was chosen as the best British picture of 1946.

Mason's closest competitors were Michael Wilding, Steward Granger and Rex Harrison. Miss Lockwood's were Anna Neagle, Ann Todd and Phyllis Calvert.—Associated Press.

Precautions In Portugal

Lisbon, Apr. 11.

Most of the Lisbon port strikers were back at work today but the authorities cut part of Portugal's communications as a precaution against any developments.

Telephones between Lisbon and the north and south parts of the country were officially severed from 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. today and police and Army forces kept close vigilance, but the situation was calm.

The government has charged that the Lisbon port strike was Communist-inspired.—United Press.

To Fight De Gaulle

Ajaccio, Corsica, Apr. 11.

Formation of the first counter-organization to combat the "Union of the French People," urged by General Charles de Gaulle in his Strasbourg speech, was announced today.

A group known as the "Committee of Vigilance for the Defence of the Republic" called the people of Ajaccio to a mass meeting in the "Place Diamant."

The vigilance committee ignored the fact that the city square had been renamed "Place de Gaulle."—United Press.

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SS "General Gordon"	27		
SS "Marine Lynx"	20		
SS "General Meigs"	16		

NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

Ship	April	May	June
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SS "Vanderbilt Victory"	0		
SS "Skidmore Victory"	26		
SS "Rutland Victory"	2		

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SS "Marine Leopard" (also calls Karachi)	28		
SS "President Monroe"	11		

MANILA

Ship	April	May	June
SS "General Gordon"	20		
SS "Mount Rogers"	23		

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a.s. "Sirocco"	May 7	May 8	Via Yokohama
a.s. "Lakewood Victory"	9	10	Via Yokohama
a.s. "Flying Scud"	16	17	Direct

American Pioneer Line

Arrivals from New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama

Ship	Due	In Port
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a.s. "STAGHOUND"		

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Sailings to New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama Canal

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"TSINAN"	Swatow 2 p.m. 13th Apr
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 15th Apr
"NINGHAI"	Amoy & Shanghai D.L. 17th Apr
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 17th Apr
"HUNAN"	Singapore D.L. 18th Apr
"FUJIAN"	Shanghai & Tientsin 4 p.m. 19th Apr
"SZECHUEN"	Nagoya 4 p.m. 21st Apr
	Bangkok 4 p.m. 22nd Apr

ARRIVALS FROM

"NINGHAI"	Singapore 13th Apr
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 13th Apr
"HUNAN"	Tientsin, Tientsin & Pootung 14th Apr
"KWEIYANG"	Kobe and Shanghai 15th Apr
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore 17th Apr

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSUEI"	Sails 9.15 a.m. 13th April
	Arrives 6.30 p.m. 16th April

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE**U.K. SERVICE****Arrivals from**

"SAMITE"	United Kingdom via Straits 14th April
"ANTILLOCHUS"	do do 19th April
"MEDON"	do do Late April

Sailings to

"DIOMED"	Genua, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said 21st April
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool Early May

NEW YORK SERVICE

Sailings available on application

ARRIVALS

"EURYHATES"	From N.Y. via Manila & S'hai 3rd Week April
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Agents: Australasian-Oriental Line, Ltd.**Arrivals from**

"YUNNAN"	Australia 1st week May
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Sailings to

"VESSEL"	Australia Beginning May
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Route	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	Mid. Apr.	mv. "BALI"
Pacific Coast	Mid. May	mv. "DONA AURORA"
	16th Apr.	mv. "HAINAN"

ARRIVALS

Atlantic Coast	14th Apr.	mv. "DONA NATI"
Pacific Coast	Early May	mv. "HALLAND"
New Orleans	Mid. May	mv. "TRAVANCORE"
		mv. "DONA TRINIDAD"

SAILINGS

Atlantic Coast	19th Apr.	mv. "DONA NATI"
La Los Angeles	Early May	mv. "HALLAND"

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4.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	April 18
4.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	Mid-May
4.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	End June

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JEBSEN & CO. Agents**BUDGET FORECAST**
Direct Taxes To Be
Petrol Tax May
Be Increased

London, Apr. 11.

Political quarters expect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, will announce a slight reduction in direct taxation in his budget in Parliament next Tuesday.

It is realised that Mr. Dalton's original hopes of tax concession may have been considerably dashed by the recent industrial crisis in Britain, which rendered millions of people workless and deprived the revenue authorities of a vast sum in tax on earned income. But the impression is that Mr. Dalton will still try to provide a reduction of the income tax rate which at nine shillings in the pound is only ten per cent below the war peak level.

There is equally a feeling that in order to remedy he may have to impose further indirect taxation and an increase in the impost on petrol is mentioned as one possibility.

It was an open secret in Britain some months ago—before the industrial crisis overtook the country—that Mr. Dalton would probably be in a position two years after the war to balance Britain's budget.

There was naturally no certainty that he intended to do so and following the crisis the possibility has receded. In his previous budgets, Mr. Dalton reduced earned income tax by a shilling and restored various family allowances.

Tobacco And Liquors
The effect of the concessions was to exclude from the tax childless married couples with less

than £3 per week and couples with three children with less than £7 a week. Even so, Britain remains the highest taxed country in the world, both directly and indirectly.

There seems little prospect of relief from the tobacco tax, which fixes the price of ordinary cigarettes at 1s. 2d. for ten instead of 6d. before the war, or the liquor taxes, and the smallest procurable glass of whisky or gin at an average of 18d. The working man's beer is rarely bought below 4d. a glass.

As part of its economic plans the Government curbs luxury spending by taxing up to 100 per cent goods not in the essential class.

It is suggested that Mr. Dalton in his budget may transfer more commodities to the luxury category, which would have the effect of directing more labour into essential industries. Such an important measure would not assist the Chancellor greatly in offsetting direct taxation concessions. These seem more likely to be recouped from still heavier duty on luxuries and possibly a new excursion into company taxation.

Quiz Answers
(From Page Seven)

1. A relish of chopped vegetables and spices.
2. No milk added to tea minimizes the effect on the human system of the tannin in tea.
3. Sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chlorine, iodine, phosphorus, sulfur, iron, copper, zinc, manganese and cobalt.
4. Rice.
5. About one third.
6. From the first letters of National Biscuit Company.
7. The cabbage.
8. In Chicago.
9. When sunlight containing ultra violet rays falls on the skin a substance found on the body is converted into vitamin D and taken into the blood stream.
10. The leafy vegetable.
11. Its minerals are seriously depleted and all of its vitamin value (so far as is known) is lost.
12. Both Graham and whole wheat flour contain the nutritive value of the wheat which has been removed after a time and hence cannot be held for indefinite periods.
13. Beet, Beet 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 hours; pork 5 1/2 hours; bread 3 1/2 to 4 hours.
14. Milk sugar.
15. No. Unrefrigerated milk turns sour in hot weather—thus destroying having nothing whatever to do with it.
16. No.
17. Yes.
18. Two.
19. Wash rabbit with a poultice of egg on it.
20. A.C. and D.
21. Calcium and phosphorus.
22. Wheat.
23. The pericarp, or skin that encloses the seed of cereal grains.
24. Kidneys.
25. Yes, sugar is said to be habit forming.
26. Among the pygmies of the East Congo.
27. Pork.
28. Whole wheat flour contains only about 95% of the whole wheat kernel, while Graham flour contains the whole kernel.
29. Graham flour contains more of the minerals (magnesium, calcium, potassium and the phosphates).
30. Milk produced under special supervision and shipped in bottles in a raw state.
31. The tomato.
32. No, it is a shrub.
33. Any plant of the bean family.
34. From the castle of Cantalupo in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.
35. Yes, after it molts.
36. Okra.
37. Purley.
38. Finnan Haddie.
39. END.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Apr. 11.

Cotton futures closed firm following earlier losses of \$140 a bale as mill buying against textile orders and short covering met only limited offerings. Futures closed 15 cents a bale higher to 55 cents lower.

May 34.62-65, July 32.74, October 29.64-66, December 28.83, March 28.38-40, May 27.95. Middling spot 35.37—Associated Press.

ZURICH FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Zurich, Apr. 11.

Zurich on London 17.35, New York 4.33, Paris 8.52, Brussels 9.57, Amsterdam 16.23, Lisbon 11.47, Buenos Aires 10.90, Stockholm 11.02, Madrid 30.75.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA BULLION

Alexandria, Apr. 11.

Gold, per "dinar" 14. Egyptian pound 463, Sovereign 463, Turkish pound 550, Napoleon 350, Dollar (value of coin) 460, Silver (plaster) per kilogram 800.—Reuter.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Apr. 11.

Day to Day Loan 1/2; Short Money 1/2 to 1 1/2; Bank Bill, 3 Months 17/32, 6 Months 17/32, 9 Months 17/32, 12 Months 17/32, 1 1/2 Months 17/32, 2 Months 17/32, 3 Months 17/32, 6 Months 17/32, 9 Months 17/32, 12 Months 17/32.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Apr. 11.

Silver, Ready, per 100 tolas 158 Rupees. 99.99, Forward (May 7) settlement unquoted; Gold, Delivery, per tola 104.04, Forward May 105.07; Sovereign, each 68, 12, Silver, New settlement (unofficial) 101, 02.—Reuter.

MEXICAN EXCHANGE RATE

Mexico City, Apr. 11.

T. T. Mexico City on London buyers 1.055, Sellers 1.060, New York 48.48, Paris 425, 425, Zurich 115, 115, Hongkong 1.25, Bombay unquoted.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Apr. 11.

Silver, bar (asked price) per 100 tolas 158 Rupees.—Reuter.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.**ARRIVALS**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
------	------	-----

S.S. "BENGURACHAN"	U.K.	13th April
S.S. "SAMUR"	U.K.	13th April
S.S. "BENLAVERS"	U.K.	10th April
S.S. "SAMAFFRIC"	U.K.	End April

SAILINGS

Load for	Ready
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S.S. "BENGURACHAN"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam 18th April
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H.K. Stock Exchange

The Market was steady throughout yesterday morning with HK Land and

Humbley in good demand followed by Electric, Tram, China Lights, Real Estate and Hotel. At the close the tone was

fairly steady.

H.K. Govt. Loans, 4 1/2, 10 1/2, 15 1/2, 20 1/2, 25 1/2, 30 1/2, 35 1/2, 40 1/2, 45 1/2, 50 1/2, 55 1/2, 60 1/2, 65 1/2, 70 1/2, 75 1/2, 80 1/2, 85 1/2, 90 1/2, 95 1/2, 100 1/2, 105 1/2, 110 1/2, 115 1/2, 120 1/2, 125 1/2, 130 1/2, 135 1/2, 140 1/2, 145 1/2, 150 1/2, 155 1/2, 160 1/2, 165 1/2, 170 1/2, 175 1/2, 180 1/2, 185 1/2, 190 1/2, 195 1/2, 200 1/2, 205 1/2, 210 1/2, 215 1/2, 220 1/2, 225 1/2, 230 1/2, 235 1/2, 240 1/2, 245 1/2, 250 1/2, 255 1/2, 260 1/2, 265 1/2, 270 1/2, 275 1/2, 280 1/2, 285 1/2, 290 1/2, 295 1/2, 300 1/2, 305 1/2, 310 1/2, 315 1/2, 320 1/2, 325 1/2, 330 1/2, 335 1/2, 340 1/2, 345 1/2, 350 1/2, 355 1/2, 360 1/2, 365 1/2, 370 1/2, 375 1/2, 380 1/2, 385 1/2, 390 1/2, 395 1/2, 400 1/2, 405 1/2, 410 1/2, 415 1/2, 420 1/2, 425 1/2, 430 1/2, 435 1/2, 440 1/2, 445 1/2, 450 1/2, 455 1/2, 460 1/2, 465 1/2, 470 1/2, 475 1/2, 480 1/2, 485 1/2, 490 1/2, 495 1/2, 500 1/2, 505 1/2, 510 1/2, 515 1/2, 520 1/2, 525 1/2, 530 1/2, 535 1/2, 540 1/2, 545 1/2, 550 1/2, 555 1/2, 560 1/2, 565 1/2, 570 1/2, 575 1/2, 580 1/2, 585 1/2, 590 1/2, 595 1/2, 600 1/2, 605 1/2, 610 1/2, 615 1/2, 620 1/2, 625 1/2, 630 1/2, 635 1/2, 640 1/2, 645 1/2, 650 1/2, 655 1/2, 660 1/2, 665 1/2, 670 1/2, 675 1/2, 680 1/2, 685 1/2, 690 1/2, 695 1/2, 700 1/2, 705 1/2, 710 1/2, 715 1/2, 720 1/2, 725 1/2, 730 1/2, 735 1/2, 740 1/2, 745 1/2, 750 1/2, 755 1/2, 760 1/2, 765 1/2, 770 1/2, 775 1/2, 780 1/2, 785 1/2, 790 1/2, 795 1/2, 800 1/2, 805 1/2, 810 1/2, 815 1/2, 820 1/2, 825 1/2, 830 1/2, 835 1/2, 840 1/2, 845 1/2, 850 1/2, 855 1/2, 860 1/2, 865 1/2, 870 1/2, 875 1/2, 880 1/2, 885 1/2, 890 1/2, 895 1/2, 900 1/2, 905 1/2, 910 1/2, 915 1/2, 920 1/2, 925 1/2, 930 1/2, 935 1/2, 940 1/2, 945 1/2, 950 1/2, 955 1/2, 960 1/2, 965 1/2, 970 1/2, 975 1/2, 980 1/2, 985 1/2, 990 1/2, 995 1/2, 1000 1/2, 1005 1/2, 1010 1/2, 1015 1/2, 1020 1/2, 1025 1/2, 1030 1/2, 1035 1/2, 1040 1/2, 1045 1/2, 1050 1/2, 1055 1/2, 1060 1/2, 1065 1/2, 1070 1/2, 1075 1/2, 1080 1/2, 1085 1/2, 1090 1/2, 1095 1/2, 1100 1/2, 1105 1/2, 1110 1/2, 1115 1/2, 1120 1/2, 1125 1/2, 1130 1/2, 1135 1/2, 1140 1/2, 1145 1/2, 1150 1/2, 1155 1/2, 1160 1/2, 1165 1/2, 1170 1/2, 1175 1/2, 1180 1/2, 1185 1/2, 1190 1/2, 1195 1/2, 1200 1/2, 1205 1/2, 1210 1/2, 1215 1/2, 1220 1/2, 1225 1/2, 1230 1/2, 1235 1/2, 1240 1/2, 1245 1/2, 1250 1/2, 1255 1/2, 1260 1/2, 1265 1/2, 1270 1/2, 1275 1/2, 1280 1/2, 1285 1/2, 1290 1/2, 1295 1/2, 1300 1/2, 1305 1/2, 1310 1/2, 1315 1/2, 1320 1/2, 1325 1/2, 1330 1/2, 1335 1/2, 1340 1/2, 1345 1/2, 1350 1/2, 1355 1/2, 1360 1/2, 1365 1/2, 1370 1/2, 1375 1/2, 1380 1/2, 1385 1/2, 1390 1/2, 1395 1/2, 1400 1/2, 1405 1/2, 1410 1/2, 1415 1/2, 1420 1/2, 1425 1/2, 1430 1/2, 1435 1/2, 1440 1/2, 1445 1/2, 1450 1/2, 1455 1/2, 1460 1/2, 1465 1/2, 1470 1/2, 1475 1/2, 1480 1/2, 1485 1/2, 1490 1/2, 1495 1/2, 1500 1/2, 1505 1/2, 1510 1/2, 1515 1/2, 1520 1/2, 1525 1/2, 1530 1/2, 1535 1/2, 1540 1/2, 1545 1/2, 1550 1/2, 1555 1/2, 1560 1/2, 1565 1/2, 1570 1/2, 1575 1/2, 1580 1/2, 1585 1/2, 1590 1/2, 1595 1/2, 1600 1/2, 1605 1/2, 1610 1/2, 1615 1/2, 1620 1/2, 1625 1/2, 1630 1/2, 1635 1/2, 1640 1/2, 1645 1/2, 1650 1/2, 1655 1/2, 1660 1/2, 1665 1/2, 1670 1/2, 1675 1/2, 1680 1/2, 1685 1/2, 1690 1/2, 1695 1/2, 1700 1/2, 1705 1/2, 1710 1/2, 1715 1/2, 1720 1/2, 1725 1/2, 1730 1/2, 1735 1/2, 1740 1/2, 1745 1/2, 1750 1/2, 1755 1/2, 1760 1/2, 1765 1/2, 1770 1/2, 1775 1/2, 1780 1/2, 1785 1/2, 1790 1/2, 1795 1/2, 1800 1/2, 1805 1/2, 1810 1/2, 1815 1/2, 1820 1/2, 1825 1/2, 1830 1/2, 1835 1/2, 1840 1/2, 1845 1/2, 1850 1/2, 1855 1/2, 1860 1/2, 1865 1/2, 1870 1/2, 1875 1/2, 1880 1/2, 1885 1/2, 1890 1/2, 1895 1/2, 1900 1/2, 1905 1/2, 1910 1/2, 1915 1/2, 1920 1/2, 1925 1/2, 1930 1/2, 1935 1/2, 1940 1/2, 1945 1/2, 1950 1/2, 1955 1/2, 1960 1/2, 1965 1/2, 1970 1/2, 1975 1/2, 1980 1/2, 1985 1/2, 1990 1/2, 1995 1/2, 2000 1/2, 2005 1/2, 2010 1/2, 2015 1/2, 2020 1/2, 2025 1/2, 2030 1/2, 2035 1/2, 2040 1/2, 2045 1/2, 2050 1/2, 2055 1/2, 2060 1/2, 2065 1/2, 2070 1/2, 2075 1/2, 2080 1/2, 2085 1/2, 2090 1/2, 2095 1/2, 2100 1/2, 2105 1/2, 2110 1/2, 2115 1/2, 2120 1/2, 2125 1/2, 2130 1/2, 2135 1/2, 2140 1/2, 2145 1/2, 2150 1/2, 2155 1/2, 2160 1/2, 2165 1/2, 2170 1/2, 2175 1/2, 2180 1/2, 2185 1/2, 2190 1/2, 2195 1/2, 2200 1/2, 2205 1/2, 2210 1/2, 2215 1/2, 2220 1/2, 2225 1/2, 2230 1/2, 2235 1/2, 2240 1/2, 2245 1/2, 2250 1/2, 2255 1/2, 2260 1/2, 2265 1/2, 2270 1/2, 2275 1/2, 2280 1/2, 2285 1/2, 2290 1/2, 2295 1/2, 2300 1/2, 2305 1/2, 2310 1/2, 2315 1/2, 2320 1/2, 2325 1/

EAT
MORE GINGER

Club Supporters Surprised

Some evenly contested football games were seen yesterday when a number of postponed games in both divisions were played. Club surprised their supporters when they beat the Navy by the odd goal in five while at Caroline Hill Royal Air Force welcomed the return of Stickleland, the interporter with a well-deserved win over Chinese Amateur by three goals to one.

Following this game, St. Joseph's gave a fairly good display against South China and after a goalless first half went down by three clear goals. Devons, just promoted to the First Division, did well to share points with 27 R.A. after a hard game.

R.A.F. v C.A.S.C.

C.A.S.C. put up a very pathetic display in their Senior Division encounter against R.A.F. at Caroline Hill yesterday afternoon and were beaten by 3 goals to 1.

RAF were definitely superior all through the game. It would be difficult to credit any RAF players for special praise, as one and all contributed something to a really good display.

Richardson, in goal, was safe in his handling and dealt capably with all shots which came his way. Wright and Soutar, the two full backs, were sound in their tackling and by their robust methods repeatedly smothered all attempts of the Chinese attack to get within shooting range.

Anderson, in the pivotal position, was a tower of strength and proved to be more than a match for the Chinese inside men. On his flanks, Hay and Burns lent him invaluable support by quickly covering up gaps which the Chinese might have turned to advantage if given the opportunity.

The RAF forwards were beyond reproach. They proved to be a nippy combination and had the Chinese defence practically run to a standstill.

Sewell, centre forward, led his line in great style. From the kick-off till the end, he was a tireless worker and rounded off a splendid afternoon's work by scoring the "hat trick." He was always a menace when in possession and his fine spurs of speed always spelt danger.

His inside men, Lord and Stickleland, were also in deadly form. Stickleland, who has been absent from the side for some time, made a welcome return and showed that he has lost none of his old dash and skill. The two wingers, Owen and Haddleton, gave a rousing exhibition and were a continual thorn in the side of the Chinese defence.

For C.A.S.C., Yu Kai-yun, goalie, and Lee Kwok-wai, left back, were outstanding. The half backs were definitely off colour and were unable to offer any real opposition to the fast-

moving and trustful RAF forwards. The C.A.S.C. attack was seldom in the limelight and when they did gain possession of the ball, which was not very often, they were erratic in their passing or finished weakly.

RAF took up the attack from the kick-off and forced a fruitless corner. The Chinese carried out a raid on the RAF goal, but were unable to find the mark. The ball was swung from end to end, with both defences having the better of the play.

After the game had been in progress for about ten minutes, Yu Kai-yun the Chinese goalie, was penalised for carrying the ball outside the penalty area. From the resultant free kick, Sewell sent in a crashing round ball to the corner of the net, to open the scoring for RAF.

This progress put more life into the Chinese and for a time they assumed the offensive. Richardson was not to be found wanting and kept his charge intact.

Stickleland gained possession and after eluding several of the Chinese defenders, sent in a terrific drive, only to see the ball strike the upright and rebound into play. Yu was given a busy time by the RAF, who were sending in shot from all angles.

The Chinese defence sent the ball down the wing and following a bout of interpassing, Chris Chien sent across a well placed centre for Lo Wah-sing to crash the ball into the top of the net from close range to equalize.

Shortly before half-time, Sewell, following up a miskick by Ho Kar-keung, raced through to again put the RAF in the lead.

Half-Time
After the breather, play started off evenly, the ball being kept in midfield.

The pace began to tell on the Chinese and their defence was being led a merry dance. From one of his characteristic breakaways, Sewell put RAF further ahead when he rammed a pile driver past Yu. Within a few minutes, the RAF again scored when a long dropping shot entered the net, but the goal was disallowed, as the whistle had been blown for a foul in the penalty area. Yu saved the spot kick and a goal scored from the

kick and a goal scored from the

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1947.

Home Football Results

London, Apr. 12.

The following were the results of football matches played today:

First Division

Arsenal	4	Midthoro	3
Blackburn R.	3	Grimby	3
Blackpool	0	Preston N.E.	2
Brentford	0	Stoke	2
Derby Co.	1	Charlton A.	0
Everton	2	Chelsea	0
Huddersfield	1	Barnsley	0
Portsmouth	0	Sheffield U.	0
Sunderland	1	Leeds U.	0

Second Division

Bradford	1	Barnsley	3
Cardiff City	0	Tottenham	0
Fulham	2	Coventry	0
Leicester C.	0	Swansea	1
Luton	2	West Brom.	1
Plymouth	0	Newcastle	1
Sheffield Wed.	2	Notts For.	0
Westham	4	Southampton	0

Third Division South

Aldershot	1	Mansfield	3
Bournemouth	0	Watford	1
Brigham	1	Bristol R.	2
Bristol C.	3	Leyton	0
Cardiff C.	3	Walsall	0
Exeter C.	1	Southend U.	5
Northampton	0	Torquay U.	0
Norwich	0	Reading	2
Notts Co.	0	Palace	0
Port Vale	2	Queen's P.	2
Swindon	2	Ipswich	2

Third Division North

Chester	2	Haltwh.	1
Crawley	1	Wrexham	0
Darlington	0	Barrow	0
Doncaster	1	Lincoln	1
Gateshead	1	Oldham	0
Hartlepool	1	Stockport	0
Hull	0	Bradford	2
Loughborough	3	New B'ton	0
Southport	0	Bochdale	2
Trafford	0	Accrington	1
York	2	Carlisle	2

Scottish "A" Division

Albion	2	Celtic	0
Partick	5	Kilmarnock	2
Queen's Park	4	Q. of South	0
Rangers	4	Hamilton	1
St. Mirren	1	Falkirk	1

Scottish "B" Division

Cowdenbeath	2	Dumbarton	1
Dundee	2	Stenhouse	2
St. Johnstone	2	Dunfermline	1
Ayr U.	3	Motherwell	1

International match

England	1	Scotland	1
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F.A. Cup—Semi-final (REPLAY)

Burnley	1	Liverpool	0
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Irish Regional League

Ballymena	2	Distillery	0
Belfast C.	2	Derry	0
Coleraine	2	Cliftonville	1
Glenrath	1	Linnfield	2

Scottish Cup

(Semi-final played at Dundee)			
Aberdeen	0	Aberdeen	2

'Man O'War' A Colonel!

Tokyo, Apr. 12.
The First Cavalry Division today made "Man O'War" an honorary colonel in the outfit which claims to be the first into Manila and Tokyo.
"Man O'War" was the second horse honoured, by the First Cavalry Division, the first being "Comanche," who survived the "Custer Massacre" by the Indians early in America's history.
As a 90-piece band played, the division's commander, Maj. Gen. William Chase, unfolded a special blanket for "Man O'War" from a captured Japanese general's saddle blanket.—Associated Press.

Today's Big Soccer Game

The decisive game in the Governor's Cup competition between Hong Kong Football Association and Chinese Federation will be played at Causeway Bay this afternoon at 4.30 p.m.
It is strongly rumoured that all is not well in the Chinese camp and that a large number of players chosen for the Chinese team will not be playing.
The Association will be represented by the following: Fowler, Soular and Henry, Sheppard, Alroza and Anderson, Gosano, Sullivan, Redman, Mullen and Ford. Reserves: Caske, Steen, Gomes.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

London, Apr. 11.

The Greek Government has given the children of London 1,000 cases of oranges and 1,000 cases of lemons.

A letter from the Greek Prime Minister, Dimitrios Maximos, to the British capital's Lord Mayor, Sir Bruce-Well Smith, said: "The Greek people will never forget the kind interest and generous feelings which the London people of London, despite their own hardships, have shown to Greece during the last war."—Reuter.

Squabble Over A Referee

Brighton, Apr. 11.

Nat Wolfson, manager for Joe Baksi, said tonight that he will object to the British Boxing Board of Control about the appointment of Moss de Young as referee for Baksi's fight with Bruce Woodcock on Tuesday.

Wolfson said he will "hold the board responsible for anything that may happen" if de Young is to be the referee. Wolfson said, "I don't consider de Young as capable a referee as Andy Smyth."

British newspapers said yesterday that Smyth, an Irish amateur referee, would be the referee but today the Board of Control announced that de Young had been named. Wolfson said he has seen both men as referees and that he will go to London tomorrow to "argue this thing out."

Ray Arrel, Baksi's trainer, said bookmakers today reported a "sudden influx of Woodcock money" making odds almost even, with the chance that Woodcock may enter the ring as favourite.

Arrel said Baksi previously was 6-4 favourite. Wolfson said he will lodge a complaint through promoter Jack Solomon who said he would replay Wolfson's feeling to the Board.—United Press.

Land Forces Beat KCC 'A'

Playing at Home, K.C.C. "A" XI lost to the Land Forces by 37 runs at Cox's Path yesterday.

Land Forces

Nicholls, c	Luke, b	Bond	9
Tarrant, c	Luke, b	Bond	12
Bunting, c	Willis, b	White	13
Russell, b	Bond		35
Whitehorn, b	Baxter		1
Goodchild, b	Luke		11
Gorey, c	b Luke		9
Cator, b	Bond		0
Memphis, c	b Bond		4
Hughes, c	b Luke		3
Phelps, not out			3
Extras			4

Total 101

Bowling analysis: Luke 4 for 39, Bond 4 for 28.

K.C.C. "A"

V. White, b	Russell	17
K. Baxter, b	Russell	0
J. Orem, b	Russell	0
P. Sharlow, b	Russell	1
S. Willis, b	Cator	1
J. G. Lawrence, c	Phelps, b	2
Tarrant		2
J. R. Luke, b	Cator	0
M. Bond, b	Tarrant	39
N. Forrest, b	Gorey	1
T. E. Baker, c	Nicholls, b	2
Cator		2
R. Leitch, not out		4
Extras		4

Total 57

Bowling analysis: Russell 4 for 7, Cator for 13.

Lawn Bowls

Entertaining the Craigswater Club Cricket lawn bowlers to a friendly game at Austin Road yesterday, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club went down to the visitors to the tune of 41 shots.

Full scores were:

K.C.C.C.	C.C.C.
V.C. Dixon	J.W. Leonard
H.F. Shields	C.W. Lam
C. Downman	A.E. Coates
J. McKelvie	B.W. Bradbury
(Skip)	(Skip)
E. Greenwood	M.J. Medina
J. Dinnen	G.S. Ladd
J.W.M. Dickson	K.M. Omar
A.J. Hall	U.M. Omar
(Skip)	(Skip)
H.A. Lammert	A.A. Raxack
L.G. Coombes	W. Hong Shing
C.H. Gough	L.C.R. Souza
R.P. Phillips	A.M. Omar
(Skip)	(Skip)

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KCC "B" Beat Recreio

London, Apr. 11.

Capt. Gourlay completely shattered Recreio's hopes of a victory when, after chalking up 69 on the board, he scored a boundary in the second last over at King's Park yesterday.

Battling first, the Home XI declared after 108 runs had been secured for nine wickets, leaving the visiting K.C.C. "B" XI 109 to make for a victory.

Recreio

A. M. Prata, c	Zimmerman	12
b Gourlay		10
L. E. Noronha, b	Lee	10
G. N. Gosano, c & b	Zimmerman	35
L. G. Gosano, c & b	Lee	7
A. A. Gutierrez, st	Jewers	6
A. P. Pereira, b	Pope	0
P. M. N. da Silva, c	Pope	12
b Zimmerman		12
Zimmerman		6
J. L. S. Alves, c & b	Gourlay	0
D. Rodrigues, not out		20
Extras		20

Total for 9 wks declared 108

R. Soares did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Zimmerman	9	4	20	3
R. E. Lee	12	1	28	2
Gourlay	9.3	0	25	3
Pope	5	0	15	1

K.C.C.

C. I. Stapleton, c	Prata, b	7
Pereira		0
A. S. Moore, c & b	Pereira	0
Capt. Gourlay, not out		73
A. Zimmerman, b	Pereira	0
K. Lo, G. N. Gosano		4
F. R. Zimmerman, b	G. N. Gosano	0
S. A. Gray, c	Gutierrez, b	2
Prata		2
Capt. Jewers, b	G. N. Gosano	10
R. E. Lee, not out		7
Extras		6

Total for 7 wks 109

C. Pope and E. C. Fincher did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Pereira	17	6	47	3
L. G. Gosano	10	3	29	0
G. N. Gosano	6	2	21	3
A. M. Prata	2	0	5	1

Economic Vacuum In The Pacific

San Francisco, Apr. 12.

The Chronicle, in an editorial on the prospective reopening of the doors of Japan to world trade, declared today the war left a vacuum in the Pacific economy and that "Japan will have to be reindustrialized to a point compatible with the safety" of the United States and Asiatic peoples.

The Chronicle said that with the reentry of Japan into world trade a turning point in the history of the Pacific peoples will be reached but added "in turning this corner, however, we must understand that the road leading toward a peaceful and industrious Pacific basin is long, hard and full of pitfalls and problems."

The newspaper warned America it cannot maintain an industrial economy in a world which is forced to live only by tilling soil. It added Americans cannot block the Japanese or any other technical people out of the industrial age and themselves maintain their industrial status.

A Safe Kind

The newspaper, referring to the contemplated Japanese exports of ceramics, toys, lacquer and art goods, raw silk and specialty silk fabrics, termed it "a safe kind of export economy to allow Japan to

WOT, NO HOT WATER?

London, Apr. 11.

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, who spent the day inspecting London's barracks, which are sometimes mistaken for palaces, hotels or museums, told a press conference today that soldiers should be moved to the country.

"These barracks are of Crimean War vintage," he said. "In one, there wasn't even hot water for the troops to shave."—United Press.

develop. It would not endanger

their neighbours."

The Chronicle said eventually the United States will have to consider the expansion of the Japanese cotton goods industry to meet the needs of Asiatic countries.

It pointed out a limited scale of exports of Japanese cotton goods would enable Japan to pay for rice supplies she must import from neighbouring countries.

The Chronicle added "we are now importing rice for them at a considerable cost to the United States and if we want to get them off our backs we shall have to put them on their feet."

Important Factor

The newspaper concluded essentially what we are planning is a return of the Japanese economy to a pattern something like that which obtained in the 1920's though not so large and dominant in Asia.

"It was a very different economy then from what it became later after the war, for it was a heavy industry basis, in preparation for war."

"The American problem is, by use of strict export and import licenses and controls, to keep the Japanese from again swelling into a threat to the rest of the Orient."

"Japanese trade expansion curbed in that way will prove an important factor in settling the problem of the Pacific."—Associated Press.

ABDULLA

No. 7

